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CITY OF WAKEFIELD

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year

1953

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INDEX.

Ambulance Facilities	18
Anti-Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic	29, 70-71
Ante-Natal Clinic	29, 79, 84-87
Births	14, 16
Canal Boats	44
Cancer	15
Child Welfare Centres	29, 79, 87
City Analyst, Report of	61-68
Clinics and Treatment Centres	29
Common Lodging Houses	44
Deaths	14, 15, 103
Dental Treatment	19
Disinfection	72
Domestic Help Service	17
Food and Drugs	45-50, 61-68
Food Poisoning	4-5, 70, 91-99
Health Services—General Provision	17-28
Health Visitors—Home Visiting	78-79
Home Nursing Services	17
Houses Let in Lodgings	44
Housing	59-60
Infantile Mortality	14, 15, 102
Illegitimate Children	14, 79-80
Infectious Diseases	69, 104
Infestation	60
Lunacy and Mental Treatment	20-23
Maternal Mortality	14, 102
Maternity and Child Welfare	77-80
Medical Examinations (Superannuation Act)	81
Mental Deficiency	24-26
Midwives	77
Milk Supply	44-49, 61-63
Moral Social Work	81-83
National Assistance Act, 1948	27
Nursery, Burneytops	80
Occupation Centre	6-7, 26-27
Offensive Trades	56
Officers—Public Health	10-13
Orthopaedic Clinic	29
Population, etc.	14
Post-Natal Clinic	79
Premature Infants	16
Rodent Control	43
Sanitary Inspection	36-60
Slaughterhouses	51-52
Statistics—General	14-16, 101-104
Tuberculosis	73-74
Vaccination	3, 71-72
Venereal Diseases	74-76
Vitamin Preparations, Distribution of	79
Water Supply	30-35

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL CHAMBERS,
KING STREET,
WAKEFIELD.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the City of Wakefield.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

The year 1953 has been a memorable one for the Health Department.

It opened with news of a smallpox outbreak originating in the West of the Riding— the first case occurring at Todmorden. Although this outbreak did not affect anybody in the City, cases occurring at Leeds, Halifax and Morley made it near enough for us to look to our defences.

Smallpox Preparations.

In order to keep my memory refreshed with the look of smallpox, I obtained permission from the Consultant in Infectious Disease, Dr. Benn, of Seacroft Hospital, to visit the Smallpox Hospital at Batley, specially opened for cases occurring in the West Riding. I visited this Hospital four weeks in succession, and studied the cases with Dr. Murphy, the Resident Physician. I saw cases in all stages of the disease, from susceptibles showing the prodromal rash only, to the crusting stage, and the mild case modified by recent vaccination, so excessively dangerous to the unvaccinated and to the community.

It will be appreciated that since the appointed day, and the removal of the Infectious Diseases Hospital from the control of the Medical Officer of Health, the opportunity for the study of infectious disease has dwindled, with the ludicrous result that, although being responsible for the control of infectious disease and its epidemiology, I find it difficult to refresh my memory, therefore the next thing to do was for me to see as many chickenpox cases as I could during the period, and the practitioners were good enough to afford me this facility.

Vaccination.

I offered vaccination to all who wished it, and made a special point of offering it to the two big laundries in the City. The local division of the Yorkshire Electricity Board requested vaccination

for their Headquarters staff. Although we had two contacts of the case in Gildersome operating a market stall in the City, neither developed the disease, although they voluntarily absented themselves from the market for the quarantine period. Although the Smallpox Diagnostic Service in the West Riding is very good, I feel that every Medical Officer of Health should be able to stand on his own feet and not push the responsibility on to someone else.

Food Poisoning.

An account of this outbreak is given at the end of this Report.

I draw attention to several points:—

1. The making of pork pies at home for home consumption, and making them for consumption by the public are not the same thing. A number of prepared foods—cooked pie shops, have developed from the ability of the wife or mother of the present owner to make pork pies. In fifty or sixty years the businesses have grown, because of the tastiness of the pies, from a home concern to a flourishing business. In this growth, however, there has not been incorporated a training in hygiene, with the result that risky and careless methods of manufacture, that might cause no comment when cooking for a family at home, are still used. Thus, with unhygienic methods, foods of a high danger potential were prepared in premises that, to say the least of it, left much to be desired in convenience and lay-out. Furthermore, the labour employed to do the most dangerous part of the manufacture—the "gravying", is female of the substandard home and low intelligence, whose home background and habits were suspect as soon as enquiries were made.

2. The inability of persons of low average intelligence to understand the meaning of certain words. "Clean", and what it means, are lost on many of our traders and their staffs. I spoke to one woman in a bakehouse, to give one example of many instances, and asked was she clean in her habits. She said "yes", but, from a yard away, one could see a neck washed as far as could be seen where a tide-mark showed up against a white coat (supposed to be). The white coat was black over her buttocks on both sides where she had wiped her hands. This is a common practice throughout, and to be deprecated—and wiping cloths should be carried.

The phrase "wash your hands" meant to quite a number of food handlers what we know to be "rinsing". Hence it is necessary to add "wash your hands with soap in hot water". It would seem that in the industrial districts unless you can see dirt it will not require effort to remove it—only a rinse.

3. In food shops, the complete absence of implements for serving cooked meat was noticed, and also the universal practice of handling meat and pastries with the bare hands. Such practices are due to lack of training and appreciation of responsibility to the public. It was common, but less so since the outbreak, for one to see Shop Assistants, male and female, using their bare hands to weigh ham and cooked meats, and, in order to get the correct weight, actually *tear* a slice in half.

Since the outbreak, serving knives and forks have appeared in some shops. I am bound to say, however, that they are in many cases awkwardly used, so much so that in two instances observed by me the assistant put them down in disgust and manipulated the meat with the hands through the greaseproof paper.

4. A very dangerous habit of many shop-keepers is to exhibit piles of cut bacon in the window. This is deprecated because of the number of surfaces exposed to the air, and subsequent contamination. Although this must be a great saving in time to the trader, it is a dangerous practice, particularly in the summer, when raised temperatures encourage the growth of food-poisoning organisms on all kinds of cooked meats.

Food Hygiene Education.

Since this outbreak, which occasioned the death of one person and hastened that of another, efforts have been made by leaflet, circular and personal visits by myself and the Sanitary Inspectors to bring home to food handlers the great responsibility that is theirs. Firms employing larger staffs have been co-operative, and lectures have been given.

Detergents.

It has been noticed that there is considerable resistance to the use of detergents in washing up and in cleansing cooking utensils. Whereas it may seem, to those who do the washing up, that unnecessary fuss is being made of this, it is a discipline which is good for all persons who have responsibility. Bad habits in hygiene are nature's animal ways, and indicate lack of training at

home, and are extremely difficult to eradicate. Traders, too, grumble at the expense and the wastefulness of their kitchen staff in the use of these detergents, and feel that the Health Department are straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel when the old way has been satisfactory for so long. But, like justice, which must not only be done but be seen to be done, washing up and food handling habits must not only be clean, but must be seen to be clean.

The Occupation Centre.

I am pleased to report, on page 26, the opening of the Occupation Centre for Mental Defectives at Lupset, Wesley Hall, on April 1st, 1953. This was forecast in my Annual Report, 1952, owing to the Corporation having received the consent of the Ministry of Health to spend, in the financial year, the equivalent of a 1d. Rate, the half of which on a per capita basis would be borne by the West Riding County Council. The actual number of pupils attending on opening day was 37.

County	17
City of Wakefield	20

It was indeed fortunate that such useful premises were available, and that the Chapel Authorities were willing to enter into an agreement for renting them to the Corporation.

A staff of one Supervisor and three teachers was appointed.

After nine months' working I am able to report a great step forward on the road towards socialisation of these afflicted persons.

Most noticeable is the atmosphere of friendliness and affection which pervades the Centre. I put it not too high when I say this is due entirely to the personality and tact of Mrs. Vogeler, the Centre Supervisor. She has spared no pains to make the children feel that they belong. In all branches of pedagogy, routine, discipline and authority are a *sine qua non*, and create a base upon which friendship can be built. There are many Educationists, especially those who have taken the over-emphasized psychological cults to bed with them, who will disagree with this. To them I say "Come and see". In the Occupation Centre it is our aim to teach these children to be as self-sufficient as we can, to make them livable with, to give them an ordered way of life, so that they do not become a burden as they used, on their parents. In the days gone by such children were to be

hidden, kept away from the public eye, and many of them lived lives no better than animals on a farm. It was the aim to hide their existence from the public, and shut them up in Institutions. Today we want institutions as residential training establishments for these mental defectives—not as hiding places or prisons. Occupation Centres are intended for those who can be trained while living at home with their parents.

Another important function is, however, the helping of the parents of these children to continue at home the routines learned in the Centre and to encourage them to take an interest in the work of the Centre, through a Parent Teacher Association.

The Parent Teacher Association at Lupset Wesley Hall has almost 100 per cent. membership, and is a very active one, meeting regularly once a month. The parents I say almost without exception take an adoptive interest in the welfare of the Centre, and provide comforts and many amenities for the children. The Centre has become so popular that the number of places has had to be increased to 50, and there is a waiting list at the time of writing.

I would like to pay tribute to the help and co-operation received from the West Riding County Council Mental Health Services.

The Staff.

There have been one or two changes in staff during the year.

I said goodbye to my Deputy, Dr. P. Karney, who was appointed Medical Officer of Health, Basingstoke, in August, and welcomed to the Department Dr. John Price as Assistant Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer. The Council has been very wise in its attitude towards the training of staff, in particular Medical and Nursing. Being as near a University as Wakefield is to Leeds, it has been possible for Dr. Tattersall, whom you appointed to succeed Dr. Karney, to take his Diploma in Public Health whilst holding his appointment as a part-time assistant. Dr. Tattersall obtained his Diploma in Public Health in December, 1953. Now Dr. Price is taking his Diploma in Public Health. I feel that, owing to this wise policy, I have been able to obtain Medical Staff of quality which is in very short supply.

The same with Health Visitors. 1953 saw us fully staffed with six Health Visitors for the first time since 1951, the Council

paying the Health Visitors' salaries whilst they take a nine-months' full-time Course at Leeds University. This policy has again paid dividends.

I also welcome to the Department Mr. Norman Buckle, as a District Sanitary Inspector, in place of Mr. Leonard Jones, who obtained another appointment at Bebbington in 1952.

I wish to express my gratitude to the Health Department Staff for their loyalty and help throughout a difficult year, in particular would I mention the Sanitary Inspectors and Health Visitors, whose work was so valuable in the food-poisoning outbreak, and to the Public Health Laboratory for their very close liaison with the Department, and the untiring efforts of its Director, Brigadier H. T. Findlay—a man of very wide experience and profound knowledge of human affairs.

Finally, Mr. Mayor, my thanks and appreciation are due to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for being so helpful and giving me and my staff that authoritative backing, without which no Health administration can succeed.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

C. G. K. THOMPSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1953

Mayor:
Councillor Frank West, J.P.

Chairman:
Councillor Leonard Boston

Deputy-Chairman:
Councillor R. Kaye.

Alderman (Mrs.) F. W. Stott, J.P.
„ (Mrs.) M. L. Thomas
„ C. Whitaker

Councillor F. Ellis.
„ D. Hutchings.
„ H. Lowery.
„ L. Moore.
„ G. Pilmer.
„ S. Tiffany.
„ R. Wheater.
„ O. F. O. Widdrington.
„ G. G. Wilson.

Co-opted Members:

Mr. F. G. W. Bruce Mr. H. W. Judge	Representing Wakefield Executive Council.
Dr. J. J. Reynolds Dr. J. Skirrow	Representing Local Medical Committee.
Mr. F. Crook	Representing Hospital Management Committee No. 9.
Councillor L. S. Blakeley	Representing Hospital Management Committee No. 10.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF, 1953

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer:—

CYRIL GEORGE KAY THOMPSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer:—

PATRICK LAWRENCE KARNEY, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
(to 9th August, 1953)

Assistant Medical Officers:—

GILBERT TATTERSALL, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

JOHN WILLIAM PRICE, M.B., Ch.B.
(from 21st September, 1953)

Principal School Dental Officer:—

G. S. CUBITT, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.)

Dental Officer to Ante-Natal Clinics (*Part-time*):—

G. B. CREIGHTON, L.D.S. (Sheffield).

Public Analyst (*Part-time*):—

C. H. MANLEY, M.A. (Oxon.), F.R.I.C.

Chest Physician (*Part-time*):—

J. K. SCOTT, M.B., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Assistant Chest Physician (*Part-time*):—

J. A. DICK, M.B., Ch.B.

Chief Sanitary Inspector:—

WILLIAM ROBERTS, (a), (b).

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector:—

JOHN P. WHITEHEAD, (b), (c).

District Sanitary Inspectors:—

NORMAN BUCKLE, (b), (c).
(Appointed 1st Sept., 1953)

GEORGE HEPWORTH, (b), (c).

ROWLAND MURGATROYD, (b), (c).

JOHN A. WINTERBURN, (b), (c).

(a) Fellow of the Royal Sanitary Institute.
(b) Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.
(c) Certificate of R.S.I. and S.I.E. Joint Board.

Health Visiting Staff.

Senior Health Visitor:—

HANNAH BELL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.'s Certificate.

Health Visitors:—

ELSIE DAVIES, S.R.N., C.M.B., Certificate (Part I.), H.V.'s Certificate. (Appointed 1st July, 1953)

JOAN GAFFNEY, S.R.N., C.M.B. Certificate (Part I.), H.V.'s Certificate.

AMY MARSHALL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.'s Certificate. (Appointed 1st July, 1953)

SARAH ROXBY PEARSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.'s Certificate.

MARGARET PATRICIA PROCTER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.'s Certificate.

Superintendent, Home Nursing Service:—

MARY ROBSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nurse.

Physiotherapist:—

NORA McMANUS.

Matron, Burneytops Nursery:—

EILEEN MOSLEY, S.R.N., R.F.N.

Municipal District Midwives:—

IRENE BUTTON, S.R.N., S.C.M.
(Appointed 14th September, 1953)

BRIDGID CROWTHER (nee KELLY), S.R.N., S.C.M.

ELIZABETH A. HALLS, S.R.N., S.C.M.
(Retired 30th November, 1953)

PHYLLIS M. HAW, S.R.N., S.C.M.

IDA LESSONS, S.R.N., S.C.M.

ELSIE M. MARSHALL, S.C.M.

WINIFRED RADCLIFFE, S.R.N., S.C.M.

School Clinic, etc., Nurse:—

MARGARET E. DOWNING.

Dental Attendant:—

BARBARA WARD (nee LEAF).

Domestic Help Organiser:—

SARAH H. COX.

Venereal Diseases Social Worker (Part-time):—

HILDA WALKER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.'s Certificate.

Mental Health.

"*Duly Authorised Officers*" (*Part-time*):—

HARRY B. CARR.

ALFRED HUDSON.

Mental Health Social Worker (Part-time):—

JOHN MARSDEN.

Supervisor, Occupation Centre for Mental Defectives:—

PHYLLIS MARY VOGELER.
(Appointed 16th February, 1953)

CLERICAL STAFF at 31st December, 1953:—

Chief Clerk:—

WILLIAM V. MORRIS.

Assistant Chief Clerk:—

RAYMOND D. SCOTT.

School Health Services Clerk:—

HERBERT W. TATE.

Ambulance Service Clerk:—

ROBERT HOPWOOD.

Accounts, etc., Clerk:—

EDWIN MORTON.

Clerks:—

VERA ALLEN, Domestic Help Section.

HARLAND A. BENTON, Sanitary Section
(Appointed 10th December, 1953)

DOREEN BLANSHARD, School Health Services Section.

DEREK CLAYTON, Sanitary Section.
(Resigned 11th November, 1953)

VALERIE G. ELLIS, Principal Child Welfare Centre.

VERONICA FINAN, Sanitary Section.

MARJORIE GOODWIN, General Office.

BETTY HARVEY, General Office.

JOYCE E. NICHOLSON, General Office.

BETTY PINDER, Domestic Help Section.

STUART S. SPURR, General Office.

GLENYS WRIGHT, Ambulance Service Section.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres)		5,800
Population:—		
(a) Census, 1951 (vide Registrar General's Preliminary Report)		60,380
(b) Registrar General's Estimated Home Population, Mid-year, 1953		59,700
Number of Inhabited houses at end of 1953, according To Rate Books		17,750
Rateable Value, 1st April, 1953		£431,545
Sum represented by a penny rate, 1953	Gross	£1,709
	Net	£1,687

	Total	*M*	*F*
Registered Live Births—Legitimate	885	434	451
Illegitimate	50	21	29
	953	455	480

Crude Birth-rate per 1,000 estimated population	15.7
Comparable Birth-rate	16.3

	Total	*M*	*F*
Still-births	26	13	13
Still-birth rate per 1,000 (live and still) births			27.0

	Total	*M*	*F*
Deaths	748	379	369
Crude Death-rate per 1,000 population			12.5
Comparable Death-rate			13.1

Maternal Deaths:—

Puerperal Infection	—	Rates per 1,000 total (live and still) births	0.00
Other Puerperal causes	1		1.07
Total	1		1.07

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age:—

All infants	33	Rate per 1000 live births	35.3
Legitimate infants	30	Rate per 1,000 leg. live births	33.9
Illegitimate infants	3	Rate per 1,000 illeg. live births	60.0

Deaths.

The total number of deaths registered in Wakefield during the year 1953 was 1,085, including 373 non-residents. In addition, 36 deaths of residents occurred outside the City. The number of resident deaths was therefore 748 (379 males and 369 females), giving a crude death rate of 12.5 per 1,000 of the population. The corresponding figures for the years 1952 and 1951 were 11.2 and 12.5 respectively.

In order to make the above crude death rate comparable with the rates in other areas where population may be constituted differently from that of Wakefield, it is necessary to apply a "comparability factor" calculated for each area by the Registrar General. In the case of Wakefield the factor for 1953 is 1.05, which gives a death rate of 13.1 corrected for comparability with the rates for other areas which have been adjusted in a similar manner.

The death rate for the whole of England and Wales for 1953 was 11.4, for the 160 County Boroughs and Great Towns 12.2, and for London 12.5.

It should be noted that, as from 1st Janary, 1953, in accordance with the Registrar General's new rules, all deaths occurring at Stanley Royd Hospital and various other long stay institutions in the City are regarded as non-transferable, irrespective of the patient's address prior to admission.

More than 63 per cent. of the deaths occurred in persons over 65 years of age. The principal causes of death were as follows:—

	No. of Deaths	*Percentage of total deaths*
Heart Disease	278	37.1
Cancer	109	14.6
Intra-cranial vascular lesions ..	75	10.0

Table III summarises all deaths belonging to the City under causes, age groups and wards.

Infant Mortality.

The number of infant deaths (under one year of age) was 33 (17 males and 16 females) giving an infantile mortality rate of 35.3 per 1,000 live births, compared with 30.1 in 1952, 32.8 in 1951, and 42.0 in 1950. The corresponding rate for the whole of England and Wales was 26.8 and for the County Boroughs and Great Towns 30.8.

The neo-natal mortality (i.e. during the first four weeks of life) was 22, as compared with 13 in 1952, 16 in 1951 and 26 in 1950.

Infant Mortality Rate expressed in 5-year averages, 1929-1953.

	Per 1000 *live births*	*Infant mortality rate expressed as a percentage of the* 1929-1933 *average.*
1929-1933 ..	77.4	100
1934-1938 ..	62.4	80
1939-1943 ..	56.6	73
1944-1948 ..	42.4	55
1949-1953 ..	34.8	45

Expressed as a five-yearly average the chance yearly fluctuations are ironed out.

The Infant Mortality rate in the five year period 1949-1953 is 45 per cent. of the five year period 1929-1933.

Births.

The total number of live births registered in the City among residents was 842. The Registrar General's figure, including births in respect of residents confined outside the City was 935, as compared with 896 in the previous year. The crude birth rate per 1,000 of the population for 1953 was therefore 15.7, as compared with 15.1 in 1952 and 15.4 in 1951.

As in the case of the death rate, the Registrar General supplies an area comparability factor for application to the birth rate. This factor for 1953 is 1.04, giving a birth rate of 16.3 corrected for comparability with the rates of other areas adjusted in a similar manner.

Care of Premature Infants.

A small ward in the Manygates Maternity Hospital is equipped for use as a premature baby nursery, and if necessary babies born on the district are admitted to this ward.

During the year, the total number of premature babies born to Wakefield residents (as adjusted by transferred notifications) was 65. Of these 30 were born at home and 35 in hospitals.

Of the 30 premature babies born at home, 29 were nursed entirely at home, and one was admitted to hospital. Two of the babies nursed at home died within 24 hours of birth, and at the end of one month the remaining 27 babies had all survived.

Of the 35 premature babies born in hospital 6 died during the first 24 hours, and a total of 26 survived at the end of one month.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Home Nursing Service.

During the year 1953, a total of 1,145 cases were attended by the Home Nurses, comprising 898 medical cases, 184 surgical cases, 9 infectious disease cases, 28 tuberculosis cases and 26 maternal complications.

The total number of visits paid by the Home Nurses during the year was 34,156.

390 patients attended were 65 years or over at the time of the first visit during the year, 95 were children under the age of 5 years at the time of the first visit. 262 patients had more than 24 visits during the year.

Miss M. Robson acts as Superintendent of the Home Nurses. At the end of the year the Home Nursing staff comprised, in addition to the Superintendent, 4 whole time and 8 part time nurses.

Domestic Help Service.

The Domestic Help Service, which was commenced in the latter part of 1948, under the provisions of Section 29 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, continued to function throughout the year. Miss S. H. Cox acts as Domestic Help Organiser.

During the year 1953, Domestic Help was provided in 548 cases, comprising Maternity (including expectant mothers) 35, Tuberculosis 8, Chronic sick including aged and infirm 210, Others 295.

At the end of the year 4 whole time and 66 part time Domestic Helps were employed.

Laboratory Facilities.

General Laboratory services are provided by the Public Health Laboratory, Wood Street. These arrangements include the bacteriological examination of water, milk and pathological specimens. Chemical analyses of Wakefield Corporation water supply have been made by Messrs. Lea and Mallinder, of Halifax, and bacteriological examinations have been made by the Public Health Laboratory. The chemical analyses of food, drugs and fertilisers are carried out by Mr. C. H. Manley, M.A.(Oxon.), F.R.I.C., of Leeds.

Ambulance Service.

The following table shows the number of patients conveyed, number of journeys and mileage each month during the year 1953:—

Month	No. of Patients Conveyed.		Mileage				Cases of Accident and illness in the street.	
			Ambulances		Cars			
	By Ambulances	By Cars	Town Journeys	Distance Journeys	Town Journeys	Distance Journeys	Within the City	Outside City
Jan.	746	924	1631	3509	2516	3892	13	—
Feb.	693	888	2350	3921	1451	3041	7	—
March	581	873	1837	1832	2321	3747	9	—
April	892	745	1522	2993	2133	4274	13	—
May	777	754	2381	2289	1732	3421	22	—
June	1520	683	2141	2181	2336	4554	27	2
July	1011	929	1487	3275	2628	5012	13	—
Aug.	527	817	1431	1935	2406	3211	18	—
Sept.	1256	919	2085	2265	2534	2876	14	—
Oct.	716	1006	1968	2346	2689	4745	19	1
Nov.	613	926	2761	2447	2207	3613	8	—
Dec.	552	968	2065	2258	2524	3850	17	3
Totals:	9884	10432	23659	31251	27477	46236	180	6
			Total Mileage — 128,623					

Vehicle Maintenance Depot.

The Vehicle Maintenance Depot continued to function throughout the year, and the work carried out is indicated in the following particulars:—

Department	*No. of Vehicles Serviced*	*Man hours spent on Vehicles*		
		Mechanic	*Assistant*	*Total*
Health (Ambulance Service) ..	10	1006	692½	1698½
Health (Home Nursing Cars)..	2	414½	243	657½
Health (Home Nursing Cycles)	10			
Health (Utility Van)	1	70½	51	121½
Education Department.. ..	2	143½	92½	236
Waterworks Department ..	2	80	63	143
Parks Department	1	90½	53½	144
City Police	1	2	2	4
Civil Defence Vehicles.. ..	2	39½	29	68½
Women's Voluntary Services ..	1	26½	15	41½
Totals	32	1873	1241½	3114½

Dental Treatment.

(1) *Expectant and Nursing Mothers.*

I am indebted to Mr. G. B. Creighton, L.D.S., who acts as part-time Dental Officer in connection with the Ante-Natal Clinic, for the following statement of work carried out during the year 1953:—

(a) Number examined	75
Found to require treatment	75
Number treated	69
Made dentally fit	33

(b) *Forms of dental treatment provided:*—

Extractions	339
Anaesthetics—local	388
Fillings	49
Scalings or scaling and gum treatment	45
Silver nitrate treatment	16
Dressings	14
Dentures provided—Complete	13
Dentures Provided—Partial	8

(2) *Children under 5 years of age.*

I am indebted to the School Dental Officer (Mr. G. S. Cubitt, L.D.S.) for the following statement of work carried out by him during the year 1953 in respect of children under 5 years of age:—

(a) Number examined	109
Found to require treatment	70
Number treated	57
Made dentally fit	54

(b) *Forms of dental treatment provided:*—

Extractions	81
Anaesthetics—local	56
Anaesthetics—general	2
Fillings	6
Silver Nitrate treatment	3
Dressings	3

MENTAL HEALTH

Duties under the National Health Service Act—Lunacy and Mental Treatment and Mental Deficiency.

There is a Mental Health Sub-Committee, consisting of eight members of the Health Committee (including two medical practitioners). Meetings are held when required.

The Medical Officer of Health and the Deputy Medical Officer of Health are approved Medical Officers for the purpose of certificates under the Mental Deficiency Acts. Two Welfare Officers (Mr. H. B. Carr and Mr. A. Hudson) act as part time "Duly Authorised Officers" in connection with the taking of initial proceedings in providing care and treatment for persons suffering from mental illness, and also carry out after-care work in this connection. A Mental Health Social Worker—Mr. John Marsden—is employed by Hospital Management Committee No. 10 for work at Stanley Royd Hospital for the Management Committee, and also for work in the City on behalf of the Wakefield Corporation, the Corporation assuming responsibility for payment of 40 per cent. of his salary, etc. The Health Visitors carry out duties in connection with the care and supervision of mental defectives, and in connection with the after-care of persons suffering from mental illness.

The Scope and Details of Mental Health.

Mr. Marsden has prepared the following notes at my request.

During the year the Mental Health Social Worker has made some 329 domiciliary visits, 63 'official' visits to other social working organisations, employers, Ministry of Labour, etc.: and attended 52 sessions at the Out Patient Psychiatric Clinic, and there have been 49 new referrals, again mainly from Stanley Royd Hospital with a few from G.P.s and from various other agencies.

Once again much help and co-operation has been received from other workers in different branches of social work—official and voluntary, and thanks are due to them for their assistance.

Many factors operate in the achievement of the satisfactory adjustment of mentally or emotionally sick people, and after any necessary medical treatment, indeed frequently during it, environmental circumstances loom large and may impede or obstruct the former. In an exceedingly complex society such as ours most people of adult age need to engage in some kind of remunerative

employment, in fact most of us spend nearly half our waking life so occupied. At first glance an individual's choice of occupation would seem to be boundless but this is not really the case for many things such as intelligence, ability, temperament, education, opportunity, geographical location, family ties, etc., all serve to narrow his range of ways of earning a living.

Whilst there is certainly no acute employment problem in this area it is, I think, true to say that in the past year or so there has been a hardening in the employment situation, it is not nearly so easy to find another job as was the case in the years immediately following the war and this is reflected in the difficulties which some people have in finding satisfactory occupations.

There are people who are able to perform any job within their capacity, a job perhaps which they do not like but at which they are able to keep going and who find their satisfaction in the wage packet at the end of the week. Fortunately a great proportion of our employable population falls into this category. On the other hand for many people their job needs to be something more than a means of earning a living, it needs to be satisfying in ways other than merely carrying adequate monetary reward or being within a person's physical or intellectual capacities, it requires to be emotionally satisfying. Suitability to physical needs is much easier to assess than to emotional requirements.

If a man be given work of a repetitive or monotonous nature, or work beneath his intellectual capacity he may find it so frustrating as to be unable to continue in it. Alternatively, asked to perform duties beyond his capacity or carrying more responsibility than he can bear may for a time be possible but in the long run such demands are likely to set up stresses which will make him anxious and lacking in confidence, so that he either relinquishes the job, has frequent periods of sick leave, or breaks down.

Again, an intelligent person in process of adjusting after an emotional or mental illness may be offered by some well-meaning employer a post commensurate to his intellectual capacity whereas his *temporary* need may be something of a much simpler character, perhaps even of a manual nature which would help to restore lost confidence or enable him to work out some emotional need. A requirement of this kind often presents difficulties for it is not always easy in industry and commerce to transfer people from one type of work to another thus, perhaps, disturbing several people other than the one it is desired to help.

Role, status and security are also important considerations for many of us and as has been said earlier some find their main interest in the size of their wage packet and seem not to experience anxiety by the knowledge that they may periodically find themselves in the position of having to seek another job and perhaps spend a week or two "on the dole". Long term security for these people means little and they prefer the quick returns in the shape of high wages which are frequently offered for distasteful or hazardous work. To others security is of paramount importance and if their employment does not afford it they are likely to be constantly seeking for a post which is secure.

Yet another personality will be happier and contented with a relatively small wage or salary provided his job carries some real or imagined status or prestige.

Discontented people or those who are not suited to their job do not make good workmen and Dr. T. A. Ross in his "The Common Neuroses" points out that those whose work is in itself interesting and who go to it with pleasure do not break down so readily as those who dislike their job. Satisfying occupation can therefore be said not only to have therapeutic value but to be an important instrument of prevention.

All the foregoing is of course realised by the Disablement Rehabilitation Officers of the Ministry of Labour whose help with individual cases is always available and is much appreciated as is the understanding and assistance of some employers one has approached. Nevertheless from time to time difficulty is found in suitably placing some people especially if it is known that they have been mental hospital patients, for although obvious and severe physical disabilities rarely fail to excite sympathy, psychiatric casualties whose illness may be far more of a handicap in the sense of their being unable to cope with problems which involve the making of personal relationships do not enjoy the same tolerance for it is not realised that this is just as much an illness, and frequently just as amenable to treatment, as many of the physical ailments which carry no stigma and which do not need to be discussed in hushed tones—in fact that given sufficient stress almost any human being would similarly break down. Our attitude towards psychiatric illness has of course changed for the better considerably in recent years and if we accept Ross's statement about the therapeutic and prophylactic effects of satisfying work those in the position of being able to offer employment can doubtless do much towards the rehabilitation of people such as those discussed above.

Lunacy and Mental Treatment.

The following table shows the number of cases dealt with by the Duly Authorised Officers (Messrs. Carr and Hudson) during 1953:—

	Males	*Females*	*Totals*
Certified	42	57	99
Voluntary	14	20	34
Temporary	1	2	3
Reported and investigated but not Certified	13	12	25
	70	91	161

Mental Deficiency.

The attached table shows the number of cases dealt with in 1953, and the position at 1st January, 1954.

Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913 to 1938.

	During 1953				*Total cases on Authority's registers as at* 1.1.54			
	Under age 16		*Aged* 16 *and over*		*Under age* 16		*Aged* 16 *and over*	
	M.	*F.*	*M.*	*F.*	*M.*	*F.*	*M.*	*F.*
1. Particulars of cases reported during 1953.								
(a) Cases at 31st December ascertained to be defective "subject to be dealt with". Reports by:—								
(i) Local Education Authorities on children								
(1) While at School or liable to attend	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) On leaving Special Schools	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(3) On leaving Ordinary Schools	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Police or by Courts....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) Other sources	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Cases reported but not regarded at 31st Dec. as defectives "subject to be dealt with"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Cases reported but not confirmed as defectives by 31st Dec. and thus excluded from (a) or (b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total number of cases reported during the year	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—

	During 1953				Total as at 1st January, 1954			
	Under age 16		Aged 16 and over		Under age 16		Aged 16 and over	
2. Disposal of cases.								
(a) of the cases ascertained to be defectives "subject to be dealt with" —number	*M.*	*F.*	*M.*	*F.*	*M.*	*F.*	*M.*	*F.*
(i) Placed under Statutory Supervision	1	—	1	—	10	6	26	19
(ii) Placed under Guardianship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) Taken to "Places of Safety"	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
(iv) Admitted to Institutions	—	—	1	—	5	5	28	24
(b) Of the cases not ascertained to be Defective "subject to be dealt with"—Number								
(i) Placed under Voluntary Supervision	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	32
(ii) Action unnecessary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of item 2	1	—	2	—	15	11	83	76
3. Classification of defectives in Community on 1.1.54								
(a) Cases included in item 2(a) (i) to (iii) above in need of institutional care :—								
(1) In urgent need of institutional care :—								
(i) cot and chair cases	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
(ii) ambulant low grade cases	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
(iii) medium grade cases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iv) high grade cases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Not in urgent need of institutional care :—								
(i) cot and chair cases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) ambulant low grade cases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) medium grade cases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iv) high grade cases	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Total of item 3(a)	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—

	Under age 16		*Aged 16 and over*	
	M.	*F.*	*M.*	*F.*
(b) Of the cases included in items 2(a) (i) and 2(b) (i) overleaf, number considered suitable for :—				
(i) Occupation Centre	14	7	4	3
(ii) Industrial centre	—	—	—	—
(iii) Home training	—	—	—	—
Total of item 3(b)	14	7	4	3
(c) Of cases included in item 3(b) number receiving training on 1.1.54 :—				
(i) in occupation centre	13	7	4	3
(ii) in industrial centre	—	—	—	—
(iii) at home	—	—	—	—
Total of item 3(c)	13	7	4	3

4. Number of Mental Defectives who were in Institutions, under Community Care (including Voluntary Supervision) or in "Places of Safety" on 1st January, 1953, who have ceased to be under any of these forms of care during 1953.

	M.	*F.*	*T.*
(a) Ceased to be under care	7	2	9
(b) Died, removed from area, or lost sight of	—	1	1
Total	7	3	10

5. Of the total number of Mental Defectives under Supervision or Guardianship or no longer under care.

(a) Number who have given birth to children while unmarried during 1953 —

	Males	*Females*
(b) Number who have married during 1953	—	—

Occupation Centre for Mental Defectives.

The new Occupation Centre was opened in Wakefield on the 17th April, 1953, in the schoolrooms at Wesley Hall. The original provision was for 37 mental defectives, and by arrangement with the West Riding County Council this was made up by 20 defectives from the Wakefield City area and 17 from the West Riding County Council area, the expenses being shared in proportion to the number of places used.

The Centre has been highly successful, and at the end of 1953 the number of places had increased to 50, made up of 26 City cases and 24 from the West Riding. The ages of the pupils ranged from 3 years to 32 years.

National Assistance Act, 1948—Section 47.

It was not necessary to institute proceedings under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, during the year 1953.

This section of the law is useful, but it is most often not necessary to invoke the law, nor is it desirable. Every effort is made to persuade aged and infirm persons to voluntarily accept accommodation under this part of the Act. The greater number of these cases accept the inevitable. With the co-operation of the Welfare Services Department, two such cases were thus persuaded during the year.

National Assistance Acts—Incidence of Blindness.

I am indebted to the Director of Welfare Services for the following Table A relating to the year 1953, during which period 16 persons were admitted to the Blind Register and 10 persons were admitted to the Partially Sighted Register.

A. *Follow-up of Registered Blind and Partially Sighted Persons.*

	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	*Glaucoma*	*Retrolental Fibroplasia*	*Others*
(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7 (c) of Forms B.D.8 recommends:				
(a) No treatment ..	2	1	—	6
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	8	2	—	7
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	—	1	—	5

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Table B. below shows the number of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified during the year. All the cases notified recovered completely without loss or impairment of vision.

B. *Ophthalmia Neonatorum.*

(i) Total number of cases notified during the year	3
(ii) Number of cases in which:—	
(a) Vision lost	Nil
(b) Vision impaired	Nil
(c) Treatment continuing at end of year	Nil

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

Situation.	*Day and Hours.*
Principal Child Welfare Centre, "The Cliffe," 15, Margaret Street.	Monday to Thursday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Manygates Child Welfare Centre, Barnsley Road.	Tuesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Snapethorpe Hall Child Welfare Centre, Hall Rd., Lupset	Wednesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics, Principal Child Welfare Centre.	Friday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Orthopaedic and Ultra-Violet Ray Clinics, Principal Child Welfare Centre.	By Appointment.
Anti-Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic, Principal Child Welfare Centre.	By appointment.
Vaccination of Infants	At Child Welfare Centres by appointment.
School Clinic, Town Hall Chambers :	
Minor Ailments	Monday to Saturday, 9 a.m.
Dental	Daily by appointment.
Ophthalmic	By appointment.
Branch Minor Ailments Clinics	
Snapethorpe School	Daily, 9 a.m.
Manygates C.W. Centre	Daily, 9 a.m.
Heath View School	Daily, 9 a.m.
Venereal Diseases Clinic, Clayton Hospital.	*Men.* Tuesday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon. Wednesday, 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. Friday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon. *Women and Children.* Monday, 2 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Tuesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Wednesday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon. Friday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

WAKEFIELD WATER.

I am indebted to the Waterworks Engineer (Mr. T. E. S. White, M.I.C.E., M.I.W.E.), for the following notes regarding the Water Supply during the year 1953.

Results of Bacteriological Examinations of Raw Water from Ringstone and Ryburn Main

(a) *Raw Water from Ryburn Main—4 samples taken during the year.*

1 test (3.2.53) showed

Coliform Bacilli, MacConkey 2 days, 37°C—1 per 100 ml. (irregular other type).

Faecal coli, B. Coli type I—Nil per 100 ml.

1 test (6.5.53) showed

Coliform Bacilli, MacConkey 2 days, 37°C—1 per 100 ml.

Faecal coli, B. Coli type I—1 per 100 ml.

1 test (5.8.53) showed

Coliform Bacilli, MacConkey 2 days, 37°C—8 per 100 ml.

Faecal coli, B. Coli type I—8 per 100 ml.

1 test (4.11.53) showed

Coliform Bacilli, MacConkey 2 days, 37°C—18+ per 100 ml.

Faecal coli, B. Coli type I—18+ per 100 ml.

(b) *Raw Water from Ringstone Main—4 samples taken during the year.*

1 test (4.11.53) showed

Coliform Bacilli, MacConkey 2 days, 37°C—6 per 100 ml.

Faecal coli, B. Coli type I—6 per 100 ml.

3 tests (3.2.53, 6.5.53, 5.8.53) showed

Coliform Bacilli, MacConkey 2 days, 37°C—Nil per 100 ml.

Faecal coli, B. Coli type I—Nil per 100 ml.

Results of Bacteriological Examinations of Water going into Supply.

86 samples were taken in various parts of the City and meter houses of Outdistricts, including samples taken at Lindale Hill Service Reservoir and Jaw Hill Filtration Works.

The results of all samples were NIL with the following two exceptions:—

Lindale Hill Service Reservoir—

1.9.53

Coliform Bacilli, MacConkey 2 days, 37°C—5 per 100 ml. (B. Aerogenes type I).

Open Sand Beds, Clear Water Well.

4.11.53

Coliform Bacilli, MacConkey 2 days, 37°C—18+ per 100 ml. (Intermediate Type I).

Results of Chemical Analysis of Water.

(1) Raw Water from Ringstone Main collected at Ardsley. 4 samples taken during the year.

	Date of Examination				
	Feb. 3	May 7	Aug. 6	Nov. 5	Average
Total Solids	94	78	62	71	76
Mineral Matter..	74	52	52	60	59
Chlorides as NaCl	23	25	23	21	23
Free Ammonia	0.190	0.28	0.34	0.36	0.29
Albuminoid Ammonia ..	0.02	0.04	0.072	0.10	0.058
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	0.73	0.44	0.32	0.4	0.47
Nitrous Nitrogen	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen..	0.15	0.15	0.10	0.07	0.17
Temporary Hardness	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total Hardness..	20	28	23	21	23
Permanent Hardness	20	28	23	21	23
Alkalinity in terms of CaCo3 to M.O.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Acidity in terms of CaO ..	10	12	10	13	11
pH Value	3.1	4.1	3.6	4.2	3.5
Colour—Hazen Units	10	Nil	Nil	Nil	2.5
Turbidity—Silica Scale ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Manganese	0.14	0.01	0.21	0.20	0.14

(Results expressed in parts per million)

(2) Raw Water from the Ryburn Main collected at Ardsley. 4 samples taken during the year.

	Date of Examination				
	*Feb. 3	*May 7	Aug. 6	Nov. 5	Average
Total Solids	92	82	76	100	87
Mineral Matter..	72	68	58	80	69
Chlorides as NaCl	26	26	23	26	26
Free Ammonia	0.07	0.04	0.20	0.22	0.13
Albuminoid Ammonia ..	0.006	0.012	0.06	0.14	0.05
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	0.63	0.48	0.97	1.21	0.75
Nitrous Nitrogen	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen..	0.15	0.15	0.10	0.20	0.15
Temporary Hardness	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Permanent Hardness	35	33	22	31	30
Total Hardness..	35	33	22	31	30
Alkalinity in terms of CaCo3 to M.O.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Acidity in terms of CaO ..	3	Nil	5	5	3
pH Value	4.7	4.7	3.6	4.4	4.3
Colour—Hazen Units	5	Nil	15	10	7.5
Turbidity—Silica Scale ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Manganese	0.34	0.26	0.21	0.20	0.25

*Mixed Ryburn and Ringstone Water
(Results expressed in parts per million)

(3) Water collected from Tap in Public Health Laboratory, Wood Street.

	Date of Examination				
	Feb. 3	May 7	Aug. 6	Nov. 5	Average
Total Solids	124	122	116	120	120
Mineral Matter..	96	90	86	90	90
Chlorides as NaCl	28	28	26	26	27
Free Ammonia	0.04	0.012	0.02	0.04	0.028
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	0.27	0.13	0.36	0.17	0.2
Nitrous Nitrogen	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen..	0.25	0.30	0.2	0.2	0.2
Temporary Hardness	15	13	19	20	16
Total Hardness..	55	58	58	55	56
Permanent Hardness	40	45	39	35	40
Alkalinity in terms of CaCo3 to M.O.	15	13	19	20	17
Acidity in terms of CaO ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Free Chlorine—Actual Free ..	0.20	Nil	0.03	0.02	0.06
Total including chloramines ..	0.27	Nil	0.05	0.02	0.085
pH Value	6.7	7.1	7.0	7.5	7.1
Colour—Hazen Units	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Turbidity—Silica Scale ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Manganese	0.07	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.02
Lead in Solution	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lead dissolved in 24 hours ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia ..	0.004	0.012	0.04	0.04	0.024

(Results expressed in parts per million)

The supply given to Ossett, 5,957,000 gallons during 1953, was untreated water from the Ryburn trunk main, and was not filtered, chlorinated or treated with lime.

Since the coming into force of the Wakefield Water Order, 1952, made under the 1945 Water Act, certain additional lands have been acquired, including part of Catherine House Farm, for the protection of the future supply from Baitings Reservoir.

A small amount of afforestation work close to Baitings has been commenced with the planting of Sycamore and Sitka Spruce saplings.

The pre-chlorination plant at Ardsley has worked satisfactorily in the past year, the dose being above "breakpoint" from March onwards, with a resultant fall of free chlorine residual through ut the Undertaking.

The lime treatment, aeration, rolonged storage and filtration, together with the pre-chlorination, has produced bacteriologically pure water.

With a view to increasing output to meet demands, experiments in alternative methods of treatment have been carried out, together with experiments in pre-filtering, and encouraging results have been obtained.

The flushing out of all "dead ends" of mains has been completed for this year, with the removal of undesirable accumulations, which can be the cause of discolouration or taste troubles to the supply in the immediate vicinity.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

(By WILLIAM ROBERTS, Chief Sanitary Inspector.)

DETAILS OF INSPECTIONS MADE.

Total number of inspections made	10,383

Dwellinghouses.

Ordinary	781
Re Overcrowding	20
Special Survey	163
Re Notifiable Disease	501
Housing act, 1936, Clearance Areas (Clearance of Buildings)	166
Applications for Tenancies Municipal Houses	839
Municipal Houses prior to reletting	206

Sanitary Conveniences.

Water closets	385
Trough closets	15
Privies and pail closets	4
Urinals	111

Refuse Storage.

Ashplaces	174
Ashbins	1,006

Drains and Sewers.

Drains	158
Sewers	83
Street gullies	51

Factories.

Factories (with mechanical power)	159
Factories (without mechanical power)	20
Other premises (including restaurant kitchens and stables)	122
Outworkers	1

Food Storage, Preparation, etc.

Bakehouses (with mechanical power)	137
Bakehouses (without mechanical power)	18
Dairies, milk shops, milk stores	140

Fishmongers' shops and stalls	18
Fruit and vegetable shops and stores (including hawkers' stores)	54
Fish Frying Premises	99
Food Warehouses	102
Ice Cream Premises	167
Markets (Borough)	80
Slaughterhouses (Borough)	755
Slaughterhouses (Private)	7

Miscellaneous.

Animals, poultry, etc.	44
Accumulations—Manure	9
Accumulations—Other than Manure	31
Common Lodging Houses	7
Canal Boats	30
Dangerous Structures	43
Entertainment Houses	65
Houses let in lodgings	13
Meetings with owners and tradesmen	223
Miscellaneous (including cesspools, watercourses, refuse tips, etc.	16
Offensive trades (excluding fish fryers)	14
Piggeries	29
Special Notices of Slaughter	9
Schools	11
Shops (Shops Act)	333
Smoke Observations	154
Public Houses	92
Verminous premises	7
Sanitary inspections	1,863
Special visits (not classified)	448
Visits to premises re rat infestation	263
Van dwellings	108
Yards and courts	29

Notices served.

Informal notices served	143
Informal notices complied with (including notices carried forward from 1952)	137
Statutory notices served	19
Statutory notices complied with (including notices carried forward from 1952)	23
Notices outstanding at end of 1953	42

Notices served under the Wakefield Corporation Act, 1924, regarding ashbins	227
Verbal notices given and complied with for the remedy of defects, etc.	257
Letters sent regarding remedy of defects, etc.	251
Matters referred to the City Engineer	179
Matters referred to the Waterworks Engineer	6
Complaints received	832
Complaints confirmed	650
Nuisances found	134

ACTION UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

No proceedings were taken on default of action under the Public Health Act, 1936, during the year.

NUISANCES ABATED AND SANITARY DEFECTS REMEDIED.

Dwelling Houses.

Water supply improved	3
Cleansed	10
Vermin infested (disinfested)	7
Overcrowding abated	2
Dampness remedied	58
Roofs repaired	25
Eavespouts or downspouts repaired	44
Rain water fall pipes disconnected	8
External walls, chimneys repaired or repointed	33
Internal walls, ceilings, etc., repaired	29
Windows repaired	21
New floors laid or repaired	12
Fireplaces, ovens and set pots repaired	31
Washing accommodation provided or improved	8
Ventilation improved	1
Doors repaired	12
Yards paved	6
Yards cleansed	4
Dangerous structures removed	8
Coal stores improved	3
Floors ventilated	—

Drains.

Repaired	35
Drains choked	106
Drains cleansed by owners	106
Reconstructed	1
Ventilated	—
Disconnected	—

Sinks.

New sinks provided	5
Sink waste pipes trapped	2
Sink waste pipes repaired	19
Other waste pipes repaired	—

Sewers.

Cleansed	65
Street gullies cleansed	24

Water Closets.

Cleansed or limewashed	8
Repaired	121
Reconstructed	—
Additional provided	1

Urinals.

Cleansed or improved	2
Repaired	2

Accumulations Removed.

Manure	9
Other than manure	31
Animals, poultry, etc. Nuisances abated	6

Ashbins and Ashplaces.

Movable galvanised iron ashbins renewed (at shops and stores)	21
Movable galvanised iron ashbins provided in lieu of ashpits	5
Dry ashplaces abolished	3
Ashplaces repaired	3

Closet Accommodation.

The total closet accommodation in the City is as follows:—

Water closets	20,964
Trough water closets	97
Privies	23
Pail closets	10

A total of 570 closets have been installed in new and existing properties during 1953.

The 97 trough water closets remaining are situated in the following municipal wards: North Westgate (5), South Westgate (8), St. Johns (14), Eastmoor (3), Northgate, (17 Kirkgate (2), Primrose Hill (21), Calder (27). All the conveniences serve dwelling houses, and the houses concerned are of a sub-standard type.

Of the 23 privy closets remaining, 20 are attached to dwelling houses and 3 serve workshops. The closets are situated in areas where no sewerage facilities are available.

Ten pail closets still remain, 6 being attached to dwelling houses, and 4 serve a workshop. It is impossible to convert these closets owing to the lack of a proper sewerage scheme.

Refuse Storage Accommodation.

The following sets out in detail the operation of the provisions of Section 125 of the Wakefield Corporation Act, 1924:—

Total number of ashbins on the maintenance scheme at the end of 1952	6,686
Number of ashbins placed on maintenance during 1953:	
Ashbins supplied by Corporation	206
Ashbins supplied by Owners	21
Total number of ashbins on maintenance at the end of 1953	6,913
Number of ashbins renewed at properties under the maintenance scheme during 1953	220

NOTES ON SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Air pollution has continued to receive constant attention, but despite over a quarter of a century, campaigning and warning by the Local Authority, the progress made is to say the least far from pleasing. No doubt the ordinary citizen has become more

smoke conscious as was instanced during the winter of 1952, and it is a fact that the disaster did more to arouse the public feeling than any number of reports.

The whole position with regard to air pollution needs to be given serious thought and consideration at all angles, at a national level, and many of the schemes instituted in certain parts of the country should be made to apply in all areas. The consequences of air pollution have been for a long time forcibly stressed, the principle factor being injury to health, the heavy economic cost, and the wastage of fuel.

Many ways have been suggested from time to time to minimise the nuisances, and the creation of smokeless zones is a step in the right direction. It is hoped that the establishment of a smokeless zone in Wakefield will not be too long delayed. The siting of industry away from residential areas is another matter that should be kept in the forefront.

The usual tables have been prepared setting out the Emission of Smoke from Industrial Chimneys and the Record of Soot Deposits in the City.

Of the total observations made, 131 chimneys were free from emission and in 22 chimneys the emission varied from half to 2½ minutes duration, and in the case of one chimney between 5 and 10 minutes emission was observed. The amount of emission is about the same as recorded during the previous year.

The examination of soot deposit at the two stations (Clarence Park and Art Gallery) again show steady improvement. It will be observed that an additional station was set up at Kettlethorpe in April. This station is on the Western side of the City.

Table I.

Emission of Smoke from Industrial Chimneys, 1953.

No. of Boilers	No. of Observations	Dense Black Smoke—mins. in the ½ hr.									
		Nil	½	¾	1	1½	2	2½	3	3½	5-10
1	34	29	—	—	1	—	3	1	—	—	—
2	63	50	3	—	3	1	—	—	3	2	1
3	44	41	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
4	7	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilns and furnaces	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Totals	154	131	3	—	6	1	5	1	4	2	1

Table II.

Monthly Record of Soot Deposits in Standard Gauges 1952 and 1953.

Month.	Tons of total solids per square mile					
	Clarence Park Station		Art Gallery Station		Kettlethorpe Station	
	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952
January	6.74	No rep	7.83	16.63	—	—
February	7.30	5.64	12.55	9.50	—	—
March	10.27	12.33	18.98	22.29	—	—
April	8.40	8.92	20.22	17.96	9.74	—
May	10.13	10.09	21.54	25.18	7.26	—
June	10.32	8.74	16.70	17.82	6.71	—
July	9.84	12.10	25.48	20.89	9.16	—
August	9.90	6.80	13.23	12.12	2.45	—
September	7.58	14.08	10.36	19.70	7.48	—
October	8.90	11.85	15.87	23.32	8.67	—
November	7.25	6.44	10.13	9.89	7.53	—
December	9.40	8.82	7.96	18.58	8.72	—
Average per month	8.83	9.62	15.07	17.82	7.52	—

Table III.

Annual Record of Soot Deposits in Standard Gauges in Wakefield from 1943 to 1953.

Year (Monthly average)	Tons of total solids per square mile		
	Clarence Park Station	Art Gallery Station	Kettlethorpe Station
1944	12.65	22.05	—
1945	14.96	17.39	—
1946	9.89	17.94	—
1947	10.97	18.26	—
1948	10.00	19.79	—
1949	8.80	17.32	—
1950	12.09	16.41	—
1951	12.57	19.53	—
1952	9.62	17.82	—
1953	8.83	15.07	7.52

RODENT CONTROL.

Steady progress continues to be made in the extermination of rats and mice, and the rate of infestation has been greatly reduced. The proofing of buildings against infestation has been given particular attention, and the results desired from that work have proved most satisfactory. No major infestation was discovered, and this is mainly due to the vigilance exercised in the execution of this work.

During the year the required maintenance treatment of the sewers was carried out by the City Engineer's Department.

The following are details of the work carried out by the Rodent Operator.

Business premises treated	65
Private dwellings treated	32
Corporation properties treated	19
Properties surveyed	1,553
Baits laid	4,739
Estimated number of rats destroyed	1,323

No notices were served during 1953 requiring the destruction of rats and the carrying out of proofing works under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

CANAL BOATS.

During 1953, 30 canal boats were inspected and the boats were occupied by 55 adults (males 53, females 2). In only one case was a boat found not to comply with the requirements of the Act and Regulations, the infringements found being as follows:—

(a) Unsatisfactory state of decoration to fore cabin	1
(b) No registration certificate on board	1

One notice requiring the abatement of the infringement was served.

No boats were registered during the year and the number remaining on the Register is two.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Number on Register at end of 1953	1
For men only	1
Number of persons to occupy the registered accommodation	44

The one house on the register has been regularly inspected throughout the year, and was generally found to be maintained in a satisfactory condition.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

Number on Register at end of 1953	7
Total accommodation (adults)	213

These houses have been regularly inspected and have been found to be in a clean and sanitary condition.

The families who have to resort to this type of accommodation are those unable to obtain separate accommodation.

MILK SUPPLY.

Registrations under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

Distributors with premises within the City	22
Distributors with premises outside the City ..	14
Distributors with shop premises at which milk is supplied only in the properly closed and unopened vessels in which it is delivered to the shop ..	133

A total of 13 new registrations were effected during the year, one being an ordinary distributor with premises inside the City and two distributors with premises outside the City. Ten of the additional were in connection with distributors who supply milk in sealed bottles from shops.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

During the year 261 samples of milk were submitted to the Bacteriologist at the Public Health Laboratory for examination.

Of these samples 152 were of milk to which a special designation was applied and 142 samples or 93.4 per cent. were reported to have satisfied the tests prescribed by the appropriate regulations. Details of these samples are set out in Table I.

A total of 149 samples were submitted to the Methylene Blue Test and the reports on same showed that 139 samples did not decolourise methylene blue, the other 10 samples decolourising methylene blue in periods ranging from $\frac{1}{2}$ hour to $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Table II gives details of the number of samples in each designation submitted to the Methylene Blue Test and the Bacteriologist's report in respect thereof. The remaining three samples of designated milk which were of the special designation "Sterilised" were not submitted to the test, as in these cases the Methylene Blue Test is not required by the Regulations.

Fifty-eight samples of Pasteurised Milk and eight samples of Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk were subjected to the Phosphatase Test and three samples of sterilised milk to the Turbidity Test and each sample was reported to have satisfied the respective test, thus indicating that the milk has been correctly processed.

A total of 109 samples of ungraded milk was also submitted to the Bacteriologist at the Public Health Laboratory during the year, and although no test is prescribed by the Regulations for this class of milk, the Methylene Blue Test was applied.

The reports showed that 65 of the samples did not decolourise methylene blue, but the remaining 44 samples decolourised methylene blue in periods ranging from $\frac{1}{2}$ hour to $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Sixty samples of milk were examined by animal inoculation for tuberculosis infection and in 57 cases negative results were given. In the other three cases, evidence of Tuberculosis was found to be present. The attention of the appropriate Government Department was drawn to these unsatisfactory samples.

Table I.

Bacteriological examination of milk to which a special designation was applied.

Month	Total Samples	SAMPLES TAKEN										RESULT OF TESTS								
		ACCREDITED		TUBERCULIN TESTED		TUBERCULIN TESTED (PASTEURISED)		PASTEURISED		STERILISED		METHYLENE BLUE TEST			PHOSPHATASE TEST			TURBIDITY TEST		
		Produced inside City	Produced outside City	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	No.	Unsatisfactory	Percentage	No.	Unsatisfactory	Percentage	No.	Unsatisfactory	Percentage
Jan.	8	—	1	—	—	—	1	4	1	—	1	7	—	—	6	—	—	1	—	—
Feb.	7	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	1	—	—	7	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Mar.	10	1	2	—	2	—	—	5	—	—	—	10	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
April	10	—	—	1	2	—	2	4	1	—	—	10	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
May	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
June	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	5	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
July	8	1	2	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	8	2	25.0	5	—	—	—	—	—
Aug.	3	1	12	1	16	—	1	4	3	—	1	38	4	10.5	8	—	—	1	—	—
Sept.	7	—	2	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	7	2	28.5	5	—	—	—	—	—
Oct.	13	—	—	—	6	—	1	4	1	—	1	12	—	—	6	—	—	1	—	—
Nov.	32	—	14	—	12	—	1	4	1	—	—	32	2	6.2	6	—	—	—	—	—
Dec.	9	—	4	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	9	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	152	3	37	2	41	—	8	50	8	—	3	149	10	6.7	66	—	—	3	—	—

Table II.

Detail of Samples which did not satisfy the Methylene Blue Test.

Pasteurised Milk.

Samples taken	Samples Unsatisfactory	Decolourised Methylene Blue in
58	—	—

Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk.

Samples taken	Samples Unsatisfactory	Decolourised Methylene Blue in
8	—	—

Accredited Milk.

Samples taken	Samples Unsatisfactory	Decolourised Methylene Blue in
40	6	2 in ½ hour 1 in 2 hours 1 in 2½ hours 2 in 4 hours

Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled) Milk.

Samples taken	Samples Unsatisfactory	Decolourised Methylene Blue in
43	4	2 in 2½ hours 1 in 3½ hours 1 in 4½ hours

Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 and 1950 Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised) Milk Regulations, 1949 and 1950.

A total of 219 licences issued under these Regulations were in operation during 1953 and comprised the following:—

37 Dealers' licences authorising the use of the special designation Tuberculin Tested, 12 of which were supplementary licences.

40 Dealers' licences authorising the use of the special designation Pasteurised, 14 of which were supplementary licences.

142 Dealers' licences authorising the use of the special designation Sterilised, 2 of which were supplementary licences.

1 Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) licence authorising the use of the special designation Pasteurised.

General Remarks on Milk Supply.

The milk supply has received special attention during the year, and it will be observed that a total of 261 samples were submitted to bacteriological examination. The total samples of the various grades submitted to bacteriological examination was 149, and of these 10 were reported as having failed to satisfy the prescribed tests. This is equal to 6.7 per cent. of the total samples examined, and is higher than the figure for 1952 (3.2 per cent.). The milk in each instance had not been subject to heat treatment.

Special attention has been given to the distribution of milk both in the street and shop, and it is found that purveyors are observing the requirements of the regulations.

During the year attention has been given to ascertain the condition of milk brought into the City for the purpose of processing. It is found that the bacterial content of a proportion of this milk is far from satisfactory, and calls for greater activity at the point of production. As previously stated the control of milk at the place of production should not have been removed from the jurisdiction of the Local Authority, and it is strikingly apparent that the change made was a retrogade one.

The total milk consumed in the City was ascertained at the middle of the year to be a daily consumption from all sources at 5,565 gallons, and of this 185 gallons was produced within the City boundary. The total daily consumption per head of the population was 0.76 of a pint, and is higher than the figure for 1952, 0.69.

The daily quantity of milk distributed in the City is classified under the following grades:—

Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled)	233 gallons
Accredited	212 gallons
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised..	1,205 gallons
Pasteurised	2,960 gallons
Sterilised..	256 gallons

All this milk is supplied in properly capped bottles.

A total of 77 gallons of ungraded milk is distributed, and 43 gallons of this is purveyed in capped bottles.

In addition to the foregoing, 656 gallons of Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised and ungraded milk is supplied in bulk to hospitals and canteens in the City. The total amount of milk distributed in bottles is 4,909 gallons. Of the total consumed, 4,808 gallons is subjected to some form of heat rteatment.

ICE CREAM.

During 1953, the number of premises registered as required by Section 110 of the Wakefield Corporation Act, 1938, for the sale and storage of ice cream in the City was 154 as against 146 in the previous year. Included as Registered Premises are two used for the manufacture and storage of ice cream, and the others are used for storage and sale only. The premises on the register are regularly inspected and have been found well maintained both as to cleanliness and methods used in production and distribution.

A total of 89 samples was submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination during the year and were subjected to the Methylene Blue Test recommended by the Ministry of Health. The samples were provisionally graded as follows :—

Total Number of samples	Provisional Grades			
	Grade 1	Grades 1 and 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
89	74 (83%)	86 (96%)	2 (2.2%)	1 (1.1%)

Ice cream continues to be manufactured and distributed in a satisfactory manner. The samples submitted to bacteriological examination show a decided improvement, and this goes to prove that the care and attention exercised during the course of manufacture, and the methods employed for distribution are on the right lines. The greater part of the ice cream sold in the City is in a prepacked form.

The Health Department during the past few years have received the whole hearted co-operation of the members of the trade, and the result has been the production and sale of a commodity of a satisfactory hygienic standard.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.
ANALYSIS OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

A total of 219 samples (158 formal and 61 informal) of food and drugs were submitted for analysis under the Food and Drugs Act during the year. This number is equal to 3.5 samples per thousand of the population of the City and is in excess of the standard of 3 samples per thousand suggested by the Ministry of Food.

The following table sets out the comparative numbers of adulterated samples found for the past five years.

	TOTAL SAMPLES			MILK SAMPLES		
Year	Number Examined	Number Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated	Number Examined	Number Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated
1949	264	20	7.57	157	3	1.91
1950	264	22	8.33	167	15	8.98
1951	266	10	3.8	163	4	2.50
1952	276	17	6.20	180	12	6.70
1953	219	9	4.10	149	5	3.40

Proceedings instituted in respect of Adulterated Samples.

Proceedings were instituted in the case of two samples of milk (Nos. 415 and 418) against the producer, owing to the milk in each sample showing 30 per cent. and 21 per cent. of added water respectively. The producer was fined the sum of £20 on each of the summons and ordered to pay £2 2s. 0d. costs and £3 3s. 0d. Advocates Fees, making a total of £45 5s. 0d.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.

A total of ten samples of Feeding Stuffs were taken in the manner prescribed by the Act during 1953. Nine of the samples were reported by the Agricultural Analyst to be of satisfactory composition. The one remaining sample was reported to be at variance with the information given in the statutory statement. The vendor's attention was drawn to the contravention referred to. There was no call for the services of an Official Sampler, all the samples being taken in the capacity of Inspector under the Act.

One sample of fertiliser was also obtained in the manner prescribed by the Act. The Agricultural Analyst reported this sample to be of satisfactory composition.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Licences were renewed in respect of 3 private slaughterhouses during 1953, and one licence in force during 1952 was not renewed.

A total of 28 special notices of slaughter outside general slaughtering hours were received during the year. These notices mainly referred to licences issued by the Food Executive Officer for the slaughter of pigs owned by persons for private consumption.

Slaughter of Animals Act.

A total of 35 licences to slaughter or stun animals was issued during 1953. All 35 were renewals of existing licences.

Number of Animals Slaughtered in the City during 1953.

The control of slaughtering is still under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Food as required by the Licensing (Restriction of Slaughter) Order, 1940.

Animals	*Ministry of Food, Borough Slaughterhouse*
Cows	1,333
Heifers	1,385
Bulls	54
Bullocks	2,468
Calves	1,094
Pigs	7,946
Sheep	19,123
Total ..	33,403

A total of 33,403 animals was slaughtered in 1953 compared with 29,150 in the previous year, an increase of 4,253.

The number of cows slaughtered has increased by	124
The number of heifers slaughtered has decreased by	321
The number of bulls slaughtered has increased by	11
The number of bullocks slaughtered has decreased by	25
The number of calves slaughtered has decreased by	71
The number of pigs slaughtered has increased by	4,225
The number of sheep slaughtered has increased by	323

No goats were slaughtered during 1953.

Condemnation of Unsound Food.

Food	*Number of Condemnations*	*Weight Stones*
Bacon	2	1
Biscuits	3	2
Beef	7	21
Beef (Pressed)	13	28
Cake (Madeira)	4	3
Cheese	5	3
Cheese (Processed)	17	14
Chicken	6	3
Currants	3	10
Fish (Fresh)	5	23
Fish (Cured)	1	2
Fish Roes	1	6
Ham (Cooked)	22	11
Meat	1185	5003
Meat (Luncheon)	5	1
Meat (Potted	2	1
Mutton	3	14
Pork	12	26
Pork Pies	8	3
Pig Head	3	3
Peas (Dried)	1	4
Rabbit	3	2
Sausages	34	27
Sweets Confectionery	5	9
Small amounts of other Foods	22	4
Veal (Jellied)	4	1
	1376	5225

Canned Food.	*No. of Cans*		
Meat	491	628	346
Milk	1541	229	104
Vegetables	2112	668	179
Fish	2936	571	262
Fruit	185	63	5
Totals	7265	2159	896

All the condemned meat was dealt with by a Contractor outside the City by means of processing.

All other condemned foods were disposed of by incineration at the Corporation's Destructor.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	3,907	1,333	1,094	19,123	7,946
All diseases except Tuberculosis—					
Whole Carcases	2	7	6	19	30
Part Carcase or Organ	401	194	8	41	146
Percentage of the number inspected	10.31	15.07	1.27	0.31	2.21
Tuberculosis only—					
Whole Carcases	16	38	2	1	10
Part Carcase or Organ	378	418	1	—	236
Percentage of the number inspected	10.08	34.20	0.27	0.0052	3.09

Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

Nine animals were sent to the Borough Slaughterhouse by the Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

Five whole carcases together with edible offal and some part or organ of the remaining carcases were condemned.

The total weight of these condemnations was 236 stones, 2 lbs.

FOOD INSPECTION.

A large amount of time has been devoted to the inspection of food during the year. The work at the Public Abattoir has continued to require a considerable part of one Inspector's working day each week, principally due to an increase in the number of animals slaughtered during 1953.

In addition routine visits are carried out at warehouses and shops, and this results in a large amount of food unfit for human consumption having to be dealt with.

The methods employed at premises where food is prepared and stored has continued to receive the closest scrutiny. In this way we are able to come into close personal contact with the

food handler, and much lasting progress can be made by explanation and demonstration in the restaurant kitchens and other food preparing premises, and it is felt that these short talks will be of more lasting benefit than a host of lectures.

At the same time arrangements were made at the end of the year for lectures on Clean Food Hygiene to be given at a number of food factories and warehouses in the City to food handlers. A film strip was also shown to emphasise the importance of clean food handling, and it was found that the workers showed a keen interest in the subject. The gatherings were not unduly large, and in this way more direct contact could be effected. It is hoped to continue with the work, and thereby cover all the food preparation and distribution premises in the City.

One of the most important matters connected with food hygiene is the washing of hands, and this should be taught in the schools. No doubt some of the children now attending school will work in food premises, and this will be helpful to them during their working life.

Set out below shows the number of establishments carrying on some form of food preparation or distribution in the City and the type of business as follows:—

Grocer and Provision Dealer	164
Fishmonger and Greengrocer	46
Butcher	70
Baker and Confectioner	33
Fishfryer	51
Sweets and Confectionery	57
Restaurant kitchens	10
Bakehouses	44
Licensed Houses	115

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

A total of 10 samples has been submitted to the Prescribed Analyst under the Act during 1953. The Analyst reports that all the samples complied with the requirements of the Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Regulations, 1951.

The following registrations, etc., were effected during 1953:

Number of licences issued to manufacture Rag Flock	1
Number of premises registered where Rag Flock is used in connection with the business carried on	—

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Offensive Trades on the Register at the end of 1953.

Trade.	*Number.*
Tripe Boiling	2
Gut Scraping	1
Rag and Bone Dealing	3
Total	6

The premises are subject to regular inspection and have been maintained in a clean and satisfactory condition throughout the year.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

No notices reporting contraventions of the Act were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories during the year. During the course of routine sanitary inspections at factories it was necessary on 15 occasions for the Inspector to draw the attention of the Occupier concerned to various contraventions, 12 being verbal notices and 3 written notices. The defects in six of the cases referred to were remedied before the end of the year. Defects were also remedied in respect of 4 notices which had been outstanding at the end of 1952.

Outworkers (Section 110).

Notification was received of 3 persons employed as Outworkers. A notification regarding a local clothing manufacturer acting as a Contractor was also received. Inspections were made at the premises in which work was executed and they were found to be clean and well maintained.

I. INSPEOTION OF FACTORIES.

Premises	*Number on Register*	*Number of*		
		Inspections	*Written Notices*	*Occupiers prosecuted*
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	98	20	3	—
Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	345	159	—	—
Totals	443	179	3	—

II. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars	*Number of cases in which defects were found.*				*Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted*
	Found	*Remedied*	*Referred to H.M. Inspector*	*Referred by H.M. Inspector*	
Want of cleanliness	2	2	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences					
(a) insufficient	1	—	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	12	4	—	—	—
(c) not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	15	6	—	—	—

WAKEFIELD CORPORATION ACT, 1938.

The Wakefield Corporation Act, 1938, requires certain businesses to be registered, and the following is a summary of same.

Section 109.

(a) Any person, other than a person keeping open shop, who sells, offers or exposes for sale meat, fish, fruit or vegetables from a cart, etc., and

(b) Any premises used or proposed to be used as storage for such food.

The number of businesses (hawkers) Registered at the end of 1953, was 69 (an increase of 1).

All the businesses have been conducted in a satisfactory menner throughout the year.

Section 110.

Premises used or intended to be used for (a) the sale, manufacture or storage of ice cream; (b) the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved meat, fish or other food for sale.

The number on the Register at the end of 1953 is as follows:

(a) Ice cream	153
(b) Preserved Meat, etc.	42

(an increase of 28 in the case of Ice Cream Registrations).

These premises are regularly inspected and it is found that a satisfactory standard of hygiene is being maintained.

Section 154.

Registration of hairdressers and barbers premises.

The number on the Register at the end of 1953 was 78 (an increase of 1).

Regular inspections are made of these businesses, and it is found that they are carried on in a satisfactory manner.

HOUSING.

New Houses erected during 1953.

Size of House, i.e., number of habitable rooms	*Total*	*Built by Corporation*	*Built by private enterprise*
2 rooms	—	—	—
3 rooms	110	96	14
4 rooms	226	222	4
5 rooms	113	86	27
6 rooms	1	—	1
7 rooms	—	—	—
8 rooms	—	—	—
Totals	450	404	46

Movable Dwellings.

During the year twelve licences were in operation, two of which were new licences. The dwellings are stationed on six different sites. The sites and dwellings are subjected to regular inspection, and are found to conform to the conditions laid down in the licences.

Houses dealt with under the Housing Act, 1936.

Clearance Areas.

On the 15th December, 1952 and 13th March, 1953, official representations were made to the City Council in connection with 72 houses having a population of 239 persons, and forming four unhealthy areas within the meaning of the Housing Act, 1936.

The areas were as follows:—

Compulsory Purchase Order.	*Houses*	*Population*
Pincheon Street No. 1	2	17
Pincheon Street No. 2	33	103
Little Westgate No. 10 (Rodney Yard) . .	7	16
	42	136

Clearance Areas.

Thornes Lane (Horn's Yard)	13	36
Little Westgate No. 10 (Rodney Yard) . .	16	67
	29	103

The City Council made Orders in respect of the Pincheon Street (Nos. 1 and 2) and Thornes Lane (Horns Yard) on the 23rd March, 1953, and in respect of the Little Westgate No. 10 (Rodney Yard) on the 5th May, 1953.

A Public Inquiry was held by the Minister of Housing and Local Government on the 30th June, 1953, and later the Minister approved the Orders.

Houses Demolished,

During the year 5 houses have been demolished in a Clearance Area which was dealt with in 1939, and in addition four others houses which had previously been dealt with by individual action have also been demolished. Most of the buildings referred to having become dilapidated and giving rise to nuisance.

Vermin Infestation.

During 1953 the following work in connection with the disinfestation of houses found to be infested with bed bugs was carried out:

(1)	Number of Municipal houses fumigated ..	10
(2)	Number of privately owned houses fumigated	1

All the houses were disinfested by the application of Hydrogen Cyanide Gas. The cost of executing the work at the privately owned house was borne by the owner concerned.

All the houses of prospective Municipal tenants are inspected prior to taking up occupation of the new house, and where found verminous, fumigation of the furniture and household effects is carried out by van removal. The hydrogen cyanide gas being applied at the Old Fever Hospital Disinfestation Station. After treatment the furniture is taken to the new house the same day.

During the year 48 loads of furniture from 95 houses were dealt with.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CITY ANALYST FOR 1953.

(By C. H. Manley, M.A., F.R.I.C.)

The following analyses were made during 1953 under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and the Defence (Sale of Food) Regulations, 1943:—

Foods	202
Drugs	17
	219

The table on pages 67-68 details the articles submitted by the Sampling Officers for analysis.

The percentage of samples adulterated was 4.1 compared with 6.2 and 3.8 for 1952 and 1951 respectively.

FOODS.

Milk.

Of the 149 samples (148 formal and 1 informal) analysed 5 (or 3.4 per cent.) were unsatisfactory, 3 of these being watered and fat deficient, and 2 fat deficient.

Watered and fat deficient.

No.	*Date received*	*Added water*	*Fat deficiency*
414 (I)	15th September	32%	33.3%
415 (F)	16th September	30%	33.3%
418 (F)	17th September	21%	16.7%

These samples were all connected. The first, an informal one, was taken shortly after its arrival at the request of a dairy company which suspected its quality. Suspicions having been confirmed, a formal sample was taken on arrival the following day with very similar results, and, on the third day a West Riding County Council inspector procured a sample as it left the farm premises. This also being found to be heavily watered, though not to the same extent as its predecessors, the cows were milked under supervision on the morning of the fourth day, when the milk thus obtained

was found to have a good fat content, non-fatty solids only slightly less than 8.5 per cent., and a normal freezing point:—

No.	414 (Inf.)	415 (F)	418 (F)	419 (*Appeal-to-cow*)
Non-fatty solids..	5.70%	5.98%	6.70%	8.45%
Fat	2.00%	2.00%	2.50%	3.80%
Total solids ..	7.70%	7.98%	9.20%	12.25%
Ash	0.49%	0.48%	0.52%	0.68%
Freezing point ..	—	—0.355°C	—0.408°C	—0.539°C

The herd consisted of 5 cows, one of which was a Friesian. If samples No. 415 and No. 418 are judged solely by comparison with the non-fatty solids in the appeal-to-cow sample No. 419, the respective percentages of added water are 29.2% and 20.7%, which are practically the same as those calculated from their freezing points.

Proceedings were instituted against the producer and at the City Court hearing on the 4th December the defendant pleaded guilty to charges brought against him under Section 9 (1) (c) of the Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies Regulations) Act, 1950, which makes it an offence for a person to sell, or offer or expose for sale, or have in his possession for the purpose of sale for human consumption any milk to which any addition has been made in contravention of the provisions of this sub-section. A fine of £40 (£20 on each summons) was imposed along with £5 5s. 0d. costs.

Fat deficient.

No.	*Date received*	*Fat*	*Fat deficiency*
354	10th June	2.73%	9%
450	20th November	2.79%	7%

A repeat sample of No. 354 was taken on 16th June and this proving of satisfactory composition, no further action was found necessary (No. 361 Fat = 3.30%).

No. 450, besides being fat deficient, contained only 8.16 per cent. non-fatty solids, but this was shown by its freezing point to be due to naturally poor quality and not to any addition of water. The sample was bought from a dairyman.

The average composition of all the samples analysed was:

	1953	1952	*Sale of Milk Regulations*, 1939, *require at least*:
Non-fatty solids..	8.63%	8.69%	8.50%
Fat	3.44%	3.44%	3.00%
Total solids ..	12.07%	12.13%	11.50%

the quality being approximately the same as in 1952.

Foods other than Milk.

Exception had to be taken to three informal samples of these on account of infringements of the Labelling of Food Order, the Preservatives Regulations and the Food and Drugs Act respectively.

The sale of the *Mustard Sauce* (No. 253), which was a prepacked article contravened the Labelling of Food Order, 1953, since its ingredients were stated in the wrong order, sugar being placed first on the list instead of second, the vinegar present being the major constituent.

Also, the sale of the *Pork Sausages* (No. 362), although these had a satisfactory meat content of 66%, contravened the Preservatives Regulations, 1925 to 1948, as they contained permitted preservative without declaration of this by either wrapper or shop notice at the time of sale. The nature and the proportion of preservative present (100 parts per million of sulphur dioxide) were in order, sulphur dioxide gas (always present in combination in the form of a powder) being permitted up to 450 parts per million.

The *Vinegar* (No. 254) proved to be adulterated with 10 per cent. water, as a result of which the proportion of acetic acid present was only 3.6% instead of the recognised 4%, the vinegar therefore not being of the quality demanded by the purchaser, this being an offence under Section 3 (1) of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Of the satisfactory samples the following are deemed of interest:—

The *Ground Almonds* (No. 438), *Shredded Coconut* (No. 437) and *Double Cream* (No. 400) had fat contents of 57%, 60% and 53% respectively. The figures for the almonds and coconut

were normal and the figure for the brand of cream specified well in excess of the legal minimum of 48%.

The *Butter* (No. 369) had a water content of 14.3% as against the permitted maximum of 16%, the remainder, viz. 85.7%, consisting of fat, curd and salt.

The *Baking Powder* (No. 302) was a high-class product containing 11.9% available carbon dioxide and having as a filler groud rice, which was invariably used until, owing to shortage, it gave place to flour and other cereals during the war and post war period. Similarly, the *Self-Raising Flour* (No. 277) contained 0.5% available carbon dioxide, the legal minima for this and baking powder being 0.4% and 8% respectively.

Ice Cream. The four formal samples submitted had fat contents of 10.1%, 10.4%, 13.3% and 15.0% respectively (Nos. 355, 357, 386, 387) or an average of 12.2% compared with the average of 10.6% obtained for the nine samples submitted in 1952. The legal minimum demanded is 5%.

The *Meat Paste* (No. 407) had the satisfactory meat content of 70%, the legal minimum demanded being 55%, and the *Salmon Paste* (No. 339) a fish content of 75% as against the 70% required by food standards order.

Orange Drink ("*Sun-up*") (2) (No. 380 and No. 406). This ready-to-drink preparation contained little more than the 5% legal minimum of orange juice along with 8% added sugar. It is understood that there has been a widespread sale of this type of commodity during the past summer. An attached label stated that the drink had been made from selected fresh oranges. In this connection it is to be noted that the Soft Drinks (Amendment) Order, 1951, permits the sale of orange squash made from entire fresh oranges reduced to fine particles with a minimum orange content of $5\frac{1}{2}$% and a 1% sugar content.

The two samples of *Shredded Suet* (No. 273 and No. 455) had fat contents of 89% and 87% respectively, the legal minimum being 83%, and the *Malt Vinegar* (No. 293) an acetic acid content of 4.8%.

Drugs.

Only one of the seventeen informal samples analysed failed to come up to standard, this being one of two samples of *Sweet*

Spirit of Nitre, it being found to contain only 0.1% ethyl nitrite instead of the 1.25% to 2.5% demanded by the British Pharmacoepia, 1953 (No. 377). The method of sale to the inspector was faulty, 3 oz. of it being poured into an 8 oz. bottle, which therefore left a large air space facilitating decomposition. No formal sample followed as only a small stock of the medicine remained when a second call was made at the shop from which it was obtained.

The other sample of this medicine (No. 334) had the satisfactory ethyl nitrite content of 2.4% and was sold in a well-filled bottle.

Of the remainder two contained morphine, the one to the extent of 0.02% Morphine hydrochloride as declared on the label (*Cherry Cough Syrup* No. 275), and the other in the proportion required by the British Pharmacopoeia, *viz.* within the limits 0.045% to 0.055% (*Paregoric* No. 359). A third contained one-ninth grain of Codeine phosphate per fluid drachm. (*Cabdriver's Liqueur Linctus* No. 255).

Two zinc preparations consisted of a *Zinc Ointment*—an official drug containing 14% zinc oxide (No. 333) and *Calamine Lotion* containing 15% Calamine, 5% zinc oxide and 5% glycerine (No. 316).

A medicine sold under the name of "*All Fours Mixture*" (No. 292) consisted of chloroform water containing approximately 12% sugars and various flavourings, the chloroform water being listed not under the usual name of "Aqua Chloroformi" the meaning of which would be apparent to most people, but under the obscure designation of "Aqua Formyl Terchloride", formyl terchloride being one of two alternative official Latin names for chloroform. As this active ingredient was stated to be present to the extent of 87.99% the obscure designation may well have been used with very definite intent to impress intending purchasers.

The *Rhuaka Sweet Digestive Syrup* (No. 426) was submitted with a view to ascertaining whether it might have caused the vomiting and diarrhoea experienced by a woman and her husband in the early hours of the 13th and 14th October respectively after a dose of this medicine had been taken late the previous night. Nothing was found to account for the symptoms observed, arsenic, poisonous metallic compounds and phenol phthalein being all absent. The preparation was similar in composition to Compound Syrup of Figs, its active principles being the extracts

of senna and liquorice, along with black treacle and rhubarb. It is possible that an injudicious use of this soon after a late feed might well lead to unfortunate results.

The *Saccharin Tablets* (No. 424) contained 0.2 grain saccharin per tablet as declared and within the limits of 0.18 to 0.22 grain required by the Food Standards (Saccharin Tablets) Order, 1953. Not only does one strength only of saccharin continue to be allowed following the abolition of the former half strength and full strength tablets, but the use of artificial sweeteners other than saccharin is now prohibited by the Artificial Sweeteners in Food Order, 1953. This step was taken because the Medical Research Council, on the advice of the Food Adulterants Committee, informed the Minister of Food that on present evidence they regarded the use of certain artificial sweetening substances as ingredients in food as undesirable on health grounds. It is now no longer necessary either for the description "Standard" to be applied to Saccharin tablets or for the saccharin content on each tablet to be stated on the packet.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs.

Under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926, 1 fertiliser and 10 feeding stuffs were received for analysis. The fertiliser—a sample of *Superphosphate of Lime* (No. 2) conformed to warranty, containing 16.7% soluble phosphoric acid as against the 16.5% guaranteed. Eight of the feeding stuffs were of satisfactory composition, these being *Cooked Maize* (No. 3), *Barley Meal* (No. 5), *Layers Meal* (No. 6), *Gromax* (No. 7), *Procon* (No. 8), *Bran* (No. 9), *Indian Meal* (No. 10) *and Pea Meal* (No. 11). Of the remaining two the *Balancer Layer* (*Poultry*) (No. 1) contained only 16.8% albuminoids as against the 20% guaranteed, or a 16 per cent. deficiency instead of a permitted maximum of 10 per cent.; and the *Cooked Flaked Wheat* (No. 4) contained 2.0% oil as against the 1.35% guaranteed, or a 48 per cent. excess instead of a permitted maximum of 10 per cent., the limits of variation applying both to deficiencies and excesses.

Summary.

Reference to the foregoing report and the tabulated results will show that a wide range of food and drug products continues to be sampled and analysed, and that the quality of previous years has been maintained.

In conclusion I wish to extend my gratitude to my Deputy, Mr. R. A. Dalley, F.R.I.C., for his able co-operation and my appreciation to Mr. W. Roberts, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, for his continued and willing collaboration.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Defence (Sale of Food) Regulations, 1943.

Samples submitted to the City Analyst during 1953.

ARTICLE	No. examined Formal	Inf.	Total	No. adulterated Formal	Inf.	Total	Percentage adulteration
Foods (202)							
Almonds, ground ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Arrowroot	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Baking Powder	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Butter	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Coconut, shredded ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Coffee and chicory ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Cornflour	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Cream, double	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Curry powder	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Custard powder	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Egg, dried	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Flour, self-raising ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Frizets	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Gelatine	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Ginger, ground	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Ginger Wine (non-alc.)	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Ice-cream	4	—	4	—	—	—	—
Jam, Apple and Blackberry	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Jelly crystals	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Lemon curd	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Meat paste	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Milk	148	1	149	4	1	5	3.4
Mincemeat	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Mustard sauce	—	1	1	—	1	1	100
Olive oil	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Orange drink ('Sun-up')	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Parsley, dried	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Peel, mixed cut	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Pepper	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Rice, ground	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Salmon paste	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Sausage	—	4	4	—	1	1	25
Suet	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Sunny spread	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Carried forward ..	152	41	193	4	3	7	

ARTICLE	No. Examined Formal	Inf.	Total	No. adulterated Formal	Inf.	Total	Percentage adulteration
Brought forward ..	152	41	193	4	3	7	
Sweets, blackcurrant bon-bons	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Swiss Rolls	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Tarts, lemon cheese ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Thyme	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Tomato ketchup ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Tomato paste	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Vanilla slice	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Vinegar	—	1	1	—	1	1	100
Vinegar, malt	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Drugs (17)							
"All Fours" Mixture ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Aspirin Tablets	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Blackcurrant Cough Elixir	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Buttercup Syrup ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Cabdriver's Liqueur Linctus	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Calamine Lotion ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Cherry Cough Syrup ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Liquorice powder ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Liquid paraffin	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Paregoric..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
"Rhuaka" Sweet Digestive Syrup	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Saccharin tablets.. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Seidlitz powder	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Sweet Spirit of Nitre ..	—	2	2	—	1	1	50
Zinc Ointment	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Total Food and Drugs	152	67	219	4	5	9	4.1

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The total number of notifications received during the year in respect of infectious diseases other than tuberculosis and excluding cases where diagnosis was revised was 1265.

A statistical summary of the cases notified is set out in Table IV.

Scarlet Fever.

The number of cases notified during 1953 was 142 as compared with 61 in the previous year. The average for the previous five years was 74. The number of cases removed to hospital was 103. There were no deaths.

Diphtheria.

2 cases occurred during 1953. The average for the previous five years was 1.

Acute Poliomyelitis.

5 cases were notified during 1953, 2 of which died. There was 1 case during the previous year.

Meningococcal Infections.

The number of cases notified during 1953 was 4 as compared with 2 during the previous year. 2 of the patients died.

Dysentery.

During 1953 54 cases were notified as compared with 4 in the previous year.

Measles.

The number of cases notified during the year 1953 was 674 as compared with 513 in the previous year. The average for the previous five years was 598.

Whooping Cough.

The number of cases notified during the year 1953 was 128 as compared with 216 in the previous year. The average for the previous five years was 206.

Food Poisoning.

During the outbreak in 1953 212 cases were notified. 2 of the patients died.

Immunisation against Diphtheria and against Whooping Cough.

As in previous years, the Immunisation Clinic was held at the Principal Child Welfare Centre, Margaret Street. In addition, immunisation is carried out by the General Medical Practitioners.

The following table shows the number of complete primary immunisations carried out during the year 1953 by (a) Medical Officers of the Public Health Department, and (b) the General Medical Practitioners, and also the number of cases to whom secondary or reinforcing injections ("boosting doses)" were given.

	By Medical Officers of the Public Health Dept.	*By General Medical Practitioners*	*Totals*
Immunisation against:			
(1) *Diphtheria only.*			
Primary Immunisations	138	65	203
"Boosting Doses" ..	209	59	268
(2) *Diphtheria-Whooping Cough*			
Primary Immunisations	247	145	392
"Boosting Doses" ..	4	20	24
(3) *Whooping Cough only.*			
Primary Immunisations	77	39	116
"Boosting Doses" ..	5	—	5

Diphtheria Immunisation in relation to Child Population.

The following copy of a return rendered to the Ministry of Health shows the position regarding Diphtheria Immunisation in relation to Child Population as at 31st December, 1953:—

Number of Children at 31 *December*, 1953, *who had completed a course of Immunisation at any time before that date* (*i.e. at any time since* 1 *January*, 1939)

Age at 31.12.53 *i.e. Born in Year*	*Under* 1 1953	1 - 4 1952-49	5 - 9 1948-44	10 - 14 1943-39	*Under* 15 *Total*
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster)					
A. 1949-1953 ..	26	1868	2114	1181	5189
B. 1948 or earlier	—	—	1593	1578	3171
C. Estimated mid-year child population	930	3470	8700		13100
Immunity Index 100 A/C	2.8%	53.6%	37.9%		39.6%

Vaccination against Smallpox.

The following table shows the numbers of Primary Vaccinations against Smallpox carried out during the year 1953 by (a) General Medical Practitioners, and (b) Medical Officers of the Public Health Department.

Age at 31*st December*, 1953.	*Vaccinated by General Medical Practitioners*	*Vaccinated by Medical Officers of the Public Health Dept.*	*Totals*
Under 1 year ..	132	157	289
1 year	20	11	31
2 to 4 years ..	49	17	66
5-14 years ..	115	42	157
15 years or over	178	86	264
Totals ..	494	313	807

In addition, 780 persons were re-vaccinated during the year, 412 by General Medical Practitioners, and 368 by Medical Officers of the Public Health Department.

The total number of persons re-vaccinated in 1952 was 61. The increase in primary vaccination and re-vaccination in 1953 was due to extra facilities afforded by the Public Health Department and an increased public demand due to an outbreak of smallpox early in 1953 in Lancashire and Yorkshire, including Todmorden, Leeds and Morley. The staff of two steam laundries in Wakefield, the ambulance personnel and staff of the Public Health Department, and the staff of the Town Hall and County Hall were given primary or re-vaccination. Vaccination was carried out amongst the personnel of the Yorkshire Electricity Board, the Spencer Wire Company and the Forensic Science Laboratory situated in Wakefield.

The majority of the vaccinations took place during April and May, 1953. The multiple pressure technique was used throughout by the doctors of the Public Health Department.

DISINFECTION.

During 1953, the following disinfection work was carried out:—

No. of Houses	78
,, Rooms	92
,, Beds	64
,, Blankets	41
,, Sheets	38
,, Counterpanes	47
,, Pillows	137
,, Curtains (pairs)	52
,, Carpets, etc.	43
,, Boots (pairs)	26
,, Men's Clothing	22
,, Women's Clothing	36
,, Children's Clothing	154
,, Sundries	16

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases of Tuberculosis notified during 1953, including Cases notified after Death and Cases transferred from Other Areas.

(The figures in parentheses are the corresponding numbers in 1952.)

(a) Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Sex	Total number of cases notified	Number of cases in which the diagnosis was cancelled	Number of definitely Tuberculous new cases	
Males	43	—	43	(22)
Females	26	—	26	(14)
Totals	69	—	69	(36)

(b) Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Sex	Total number of cases notified	Number of cases in which the diagnosis was cancelled	Number of definitely Tuberculous new cases	
Males	4	—	4	(2)
Females	6	—	6	(3)
Totals	10	—	10	(5)

New Cases and Mortality, 1953.

AGE PERIOD	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15 „	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
15—25 „	1	3	—	4	—	—	—	1
25—35 „	5	4	—	1	—	1	—	—
35—45 „	6	5	—	—	3	1	—	—
45—55 „	7	2	2	—	2	—	1	—
55—65 „	2	—	1	—	2	1	—	—
65 years and over ..	3	1	—	—	2	2	1	—
Totals ..	26	15	4	6	9	5	1	1

Notes on Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

At the beginning of 1953 there were 196 notified cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis on the Register. During the year 41 new cases were added, 28 patients came into Wakefield from other areas and 10 left the City. 80 cases became Quiescent, 24 reached the Arrested state and 18 were taken off the notification register as cured cases. At the end of the year 223 notified cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis remained on the Register.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

1. Number of Wakefield persons dealt with for the first time at the Clayton Hospital Clinic and found to be suffering from:

	Total	*Males*	*Females*
Syphilis	12	4	8
Gonorrhoea ..	28	12	16
Non-Venereal Conditions ..	94	46	48
	134	62	72

2. Total number of attendances for attention by the Medical Officer:

	Total	*Males*	*Females*
Syphilis	1350	804	546
Gonorrhoea ..	262	108	154
Non-Venereal Conditions ..	520	289	231
	2132	1201	931

3. Number of attendances for intermediate treatment:

	Total	*Males*	*Females*
Syphilis	900	594	306
Gonorrhoea ..	112	40	72
Non-Venereal Conditions ..	274	98	176
	1286	732	554

4. Number of specimens examined at, and by the Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre 419

5. Number of specimens sent for examination to an Approved Laboratory.. 1422

As compared with 1952, the number of male patients has decreased by 7, and the number of female patients by 14. The total attendances have decreased from 3,503 in 1952 to 3,418 in 1953.

Ten new patients from Wakefield attended the Leeds General Infirmary Clinic during the year.

Venereal Diseases—Social Work.

I am indebted to Miss H. Walker, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.'s Certificate, for the following particulars relating to the year 1953:—

Contact Tracing.

Number of Persons who attended for examination by persuasion of Original Patient:—

	Males	*Females*	*Total*
Syphilis of less than one year ..	—	—	—
Syphilis of more than one year ..	1	1	2
Gonorrhoea	—	7	7
Other Conditions	8	20	28
	9	28	37

Number of Persons who attended for examination by persuasion of Social Worker:—

	Males	*Females*	*Total*
Syphilis of less than one year ..	—	—	—
Syphilis of more than one year ..	—	—	—
Gonorrhoea	—	2	2
Other Conditions	—	6	6
	—	8	8

Defaulters.

25 Patients defaulted, seven of them two or three times during the year. In some of the latter cases patient and persistent effort is required to maintain continuity of treatment.
20 returned after one or more visits.
2 left the district.
3 did not return.

Visiting.

No. of Visits and Revisits to Contacts	16
No. of Ineffective Visits to Contacts	9
No. of First Visits to Defaulters	58
No. of Revisits to Defaulters	84
No. of Ineffective Visits to Defaulters	45
No. of Miscellaneous Visits, Doctors, Hospitals, etc. ..	89

Ante-Natal Positive Wassermans.

8 Expectant Mothers whose blood showed a Positive Wasserman Reaction were referred to Clayton Hospital by Medical Officers of Ante-Natal Clinics or General Practitioners.

Investigation of the family was carried out in each case, and 19 Contacts were examined. No Contact was required to have treatment.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Supervision of Midwives.

Notice of Intention to Practise.

During 1953, 35 Midwives gave notice of intention to practise. Of these 16 were on the staff of the Manygates Maternity Hospital, and 11 on the staff of the Wakefield General Hospital, 7 were Municipal Midwives, and one in a private nursing home.

The nineteenth edition of the Rules of the Central Midwives Board, issued during 1947, contains a provision that Midwives acting as Maternity Nurses shall give notice of intention to practise as such, and in this connection 15 notices were received.

Cases attended during 1953.

(1) All Midwives:

District Cases attended by Midwives as Midwives	254
District Cases attended by Midwives as Maternity Nurses	186
Total	440

(2) Municipal District Midwives.

District Cases attended by Municipal Midwives

(a) As Midwives	254
(b) As Maternity Nurses	185

Name	*As Midwife*	*As Maternity Nurse*
Miss E. A. Halls (retired 30th Nov., 1953)	69	7
Miss I. Lessons	14	69
Miss E. M. Marshall	19	43
Miss W. Radcliffe	16	51
Miss P. M. Haw	77	10
Mrs. B. Crowther	54	5
Miss I. Button (commenced 14th Sept., 1953)	5	—
	254	185

(3) Private Midwives:

District Cases attended by Private Midwives:

(a) As Midwives	—
(b) As Maternity Nurses	1
Grand Total	440

Medical Help.

During the year, 61 notifications of sending for medical help were received from the District Midwives (24 per cent. of Midwives Cases). Of these, 42 were for the Mother, 18 for the Baby, and one for both Mother and Baby.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

During 1953, 15 cases were notified, 8 from Manygates Maternity Hospital, 2 from Wakefield General Hospital, and 5 from the patients' homes.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Three cases were notified during 1953, all from Wakefield General Hospital.

Pemphigus Neonatorum.

During 1953, 4 cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum were notified. Two occurred in Manygates Hospital, one in Wakefield General Hospital, and one at home.

CHILD WELFARE

Home Visiting by Health Visitors.

The District Health Visitors, who also act as School Nurses and Tuberculosis Visitors, carried out the following work during the year:—

Children under the age of 1 year visited for the first time	922
Children under the age of 1 year—total visits	4999
Children aged 1 to 2 years—total visits	3530
Children aged 2 to 5 years—total visits	4755
Number of children under 5 visited during the year	3542
Visits to Expectant Mothers:—	
Primary Visits	284
Revisits	77
Visits re Stillbirths and Infant Deaths	32
Attendances at Child Welfare Centres	295
Ante-Natal Clinic Sessions	95
Visits to Tuberculous Households	626
Visits re Mental Defectives:—	
Primary Visits	3
Revisits	586
Total number of households visited	3616

Visits to Schools	508
Examinations at Schools re Cleanliness, condition of clothing, footwear, and treatment	25132
Home Visits re contagious diseases	668
Home Visits re verminous and neglected children	253
Home Visits for other purposes	991
Total Home Visits re school children	1912
Total number of Home Visits for all purposes	20346

Child Welfare Centres.

During the year 1953, 7,739 attendances were made by children under the age of one year, 1,681 by children in the 1—2 age group, and 934 by children between the ages of 2 and 5 years.

Issue of National Dried Milk.

Principal Child Welfare Centre	966 tins
Manygates Child Welfare Centre	1769
Snapethorpe Child Welfare Centre	1578
	4313 tins

Distribution of Vitamins.

The issues during the year were as follows:—

Cod Liver Oil	9657
Vitamin Capsules	4527
Orange Juice	41185

The distribution of cod liver oil and fruit juices to children under five years of age continued throughout the year. The distributive work was carried out at the Food Office, the Child Welfare Centres, and at the Homestead, Alverthorpe Road.

Our thanks are again due to the willing help given by the ladies of the Babies' Welcome, the Women's Voluntary Service, and others who have given their time to this work.

Ante-Natal Clinic.

During the year 1953, 605 women (including 452 new cases) attended the Ante-Natal Clinic held at the Principal Child Welfare Centre, Margaret Street, and 1,839 attendances were made. 15 Post-Natal attendances were made.

The Care of Illegitimate Children.

In accordance with Circular 2866 of the Ministry of Health, special attention was given by the Health Visitors to illegitimate children residing in the City. The Senior Health Visitor gives the following notes relating to illegitimate children born in the City during 1953.

During the year 47 illegitimate births occurred in the City, 16 to married women and 31 to single women, the total being 7 more than the previous year.

Ten children born to married women were registered in the father's name, and 9 of these remain with both parents who are living together.

Of the remaining 6 born to married women, 3 are absorbed into the mother's family, 2 have left the City, and one mother has married, but not the father of the child who is living with them.

Twelve children born to single women were registered in the father's name, 8 of these are with both parents living together, and four are absorbed into the mother's family.

Of the nineteen born to single women and registered in the mother's name 3 are with both parents living together. Thirteen are absorbed into the mother's family, 1 has been adopted. Two died during the first 24 hours, one from inattention at birth, and the other prematurity.

With one exception the children are receiving reasonable care and attention and have a normal home life.

	Married Mothers	*Single Mothers*	*Total*
1951	16	13	29
1952	19	23	42
1953	16	31	47

Burneytops Day Nursery.

Accommodation at Burneytops Day Nursery, 5 West Parade, is provided for 47 children (under two years 25, two to five years 22), and the average daily attendance during 1953 was 28 (0-2 years 13, 2-5 years 15).

At the beginning of the year, the average daily attendance was 15—6 under the age of two and 9 between the ages of two and five years, whereas at the end of the year the corresponding numbers were 31—16 under the age of two, and 15 between the ages of two and five years.

The mothers of the children accommodated in the Nursery are practically all employed. From time to time exceptional admissions are arranged where home circumstances have become, for temporary reasons, difficult.

Medical Examinations.

During the year 1953, the Medical Officers of the Public Health Department carried out 100 medical examinations in connection with the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, including 2 on behalf of other Local Authorities.

MORAL SOCIAL WORK

In presenting this Report for 1953, the first point I would stress is, that applications for help and guidance have not increased, but the difficulties of Unmarried Motherhood are as great as in times past.

Many of the girls and women are turned out of their homes and scorned by their families; many are without any financial support; many do not wish to part with the child, thus creating many unforeseen difficulties within the family circle; many alleged putative fathers simply disappear, leaving the girl stranded without support for the child. Even if the girl is in an Unmarried Mother's Home, at the time of discharge the Worker has difficulty in finding accommodation to suit the pressing need of mother and child.

It is gratifying to know that so many of the younger mothers hold on to their children, for by so doing, experience teaches that the girl finds the sense of her own responsibility as a woman and a mother. This sense of responsibility is realised at the deeper level of personal and social relationship between mother and child with the family, friends and workmates. Thus, she graduates into a happy and useful citizen.

Some of the cases have been tragic, coming as they do from homes unworthy of the name, wherein it has been almost impossible for the girl to attain pure womanhood. Yet, through it all, confidence has been maintained in tackling the underlying causes and helping them all to accept their responsibilities and make the necessary adjutments. On the whole a most encouraging year.

I now give a few illustrations from the City of Wakefield.

Case 1.

D. S. 17 years, just a child, living in poor conditions. On leaving school took up domestic work and having very little within herself, soon found life could be exciting with boys. She is the eldest of four children. Her mother doing her best under

trying circumstances. In due time, baby arrived, and was welcomed within the girl's home. The case came before the Court, and an Affiliation Order was obtained. At a later visit to the girl's home, I learnt a marriage was to take place on the girl's 18th birthday, with the alleged father of baby. Everything appears satisfactory, the girl has returned to work and is doing well.

Case 2.

A. C. 22 years, and the second eldest child of five children. A. C. worked in a local factory, becoming infatuated with a married man. The girl's family were shocked at her behaviour, and would not allow her to remain at home. She was admitted into a Girls' Home, where she received every care and spiritual guidance. The alleged putative father, with his wife and children left the district. The girl has returned to her own family, behaving well. Baby has been adopted.

Case 3.

I. B., 30 years, divorced, clever and well dressed. The alleged putative father was cited in the divorce proceedings. He too, a married man with a gentle little wife, standing firmly beside her husband. I. B. was sent out of the district, where her baby was born. Later returning, the case went before the Court, when an Affiliation Order was obtained. Baby was fostered with very kindly and homely people. I. B. is now working, supporting her child, and appears to have "learnt her lesson".

Case 4.

B. F., 18 years, who was a very naughty girl. She was reported to me by her Industrial Welfare Officer when five months pregnant. This was her second child—the first being adopted. B. F., an only child of the family, her parents very respectable, were horrified at their daughter's behaviour. On building up the history of this girl, one found that she had been very spoilt as a child by her parents. The girl believed that she could do with life as she pleased. During the first pregnancy, her parents had done all in their power to help, rather shielding the girl. About six weeks after the first child had been accommodated, B. F. ran away from home, and her parents knew not whether she was dead or alive for over two years. I had a great deal of anxiety over this girl. Before I could make any definite arrangements for her pressing needs, I had to seek her out continually, as she changed her address frequently. Always I found her with some man, usually married. Finally, I got her medically examined, and admitted into The Haven, Pontefract. In the Home she was a trial for some time, yet, some weeks after her baby was born, she began to respond to firm guidance and kindly

friendship. B. F. would not part with her second baby, her parents would not receive this child into their home. Baby was placed out as a foster-child, where he is being loved dearly. When the girl's parents knew that the child had been fostered, they asked that B. F. should return home to them. I had many talks with B. F. who decided herself to return to her parents. I hear weekly by letter from B. F. and also from her father. It does seem that this girl is now taking hold of life confidently, doing a good job of work, returned to Church life, and fitting happily once again into her own family circle.

During the year 1953 I have had 36 cases from the City of Wakefield.

Analysis.

1st illegitimate child	17
2nd illegitimate child	2
3rd illegitimate child	2
Alleged putative fathers	11
With proposed adopters	2
With foster parents	2
	36
Attended Courts	3
Affiliation Orders	3
Visits made	117
Interviews given	142

Of the above cases, 4 were married women expecting illegitimate children; seven cases of girls under 21 years; 10 cases of girls and women between the ages of 22 years and 36 years. Five of the alleged putative fathers were married men, and two were foreigners.

From Wakefield.

Girls admitted into "The Haven", Pontefract ..	2
Girls admitted into other Homes	5

It is with deep gratitude I would end this review. The work has gone on steadily and with much encouragement. The splendid co-operation has been maintained, and I am greatly indebted to the unflagging interest and practical support of Dr. Thompson and the Members of the City Council of Wakefield. With gratitude I express my sincerest thanks to you all.

Signed,

DOROTHY M. COLLEY,

Moral Social Welfare Worker.

IRON DEFICIENCY ANAEMIA IN 450 EXPECTANT MOTHERS IN WAKEFIELD DURING 1951-1952.

A pilot survey of 150 Expectant Mothers in relation to their haemoglobin levels was published in the Annual Report for 1952. This is now followed by a similar survey comprising 450 expectant mothers during 1951-1952.

These figures are compared with a survey done by Dr. Stevenson in Wakefield during 1937-1938, fourteen years previously. (M.O.H. Annual Report, 1938.) A comparison is also made between the 1951-1952 Wakefield figures and a Medical Research Council Survey of 1943. (M.R.C. Special Report No. 252: 1945 H.M.S.O.) The figures are given for all periods of the duration of pregnancy and are also divided into samples of each of three periods: the first, second and third three months of gestation. These three periods of gestation are referred to as Trimesters.

Dr. Stevenson's sample of the population of expectant mothers of Wakefield was taken solely during the third trimester.

Haemoglobin Percentage	*Wakefield* 1951-1952	*Wakefield* 1937-1938	*M.R.C. Survey* 1943
Mean	81.8	80.53	84.6

There is not a great deal of difference in the average haemoglobin figures in this comparison.

During the nine months of gestation there appears to be a natural 'thinning' of the blood (physiological hydraemia) due to a proportionate increase of the plasma to the iron-containing red blood corpuscles. This makes it necessary to decide upon a figure below which the subjects examined can be considered to be suffering from a more severe grade of anaemia than can be accounted for by their pregnancy.

This 'thinning' process tends to occur progressively throughout pregnancy, and the subjects would appear to be more anaemic at the end of pregnancy than at the beginning.

The figures are given of the percentage of expectant mothers below 70% Haemoglobin.

Table of percentage of H.B. below 70%

	Wakefield 1951-1952	*Wakefield* 1937-1938	*M.R.C. Survey* 1943
All periods ..	10.2	—	6.7
1st Trimester ..	2.5	—	1
2nd Trimester..	8.5	—	5.8
3rd Trimester..	25.3	20	8.8

During the last three months of pregnancy the Wakefield figures 1951-52 and 1937-38 show a remarkable discrepancy compared with the figures of the M.R.C. Survey 1943.

Two tables below show how this discrepancy seems to have come about. It appears that the more children that a mother has the more likely it is that she will be anaemic. A mother who has had several children is called multiparous.

Table showing that a larger percentage of Multiparae have specimens of blood taken in the third trimester of pregnancy.

Parity	*1st Trim.* *Percentage*		*2nd Trim.* *Percentage*		*3rd Trim.* *Percentage*	
1st	27.5		27.3		22.7	
2nd	23.75		29.6		17.2	
3rd	26.25		18.84		21.8	
4th	10.00		13.84		20.9	
5th	7.50	22.50	4.6	24.21	3.63	38.16
6th	5.00		5.77		13.63	

Table showing the mean value of Hb levels of Multiparae with four children and over in the three trimesters in which the blood samples were taken.

	1st Trim	*2nd Trim.*	*3rd Trim.*
Mean . ..	86.6	81.29	75.38
Nos.	20	61	43

These tables indicate that mothers with several children, on the average more anaemic than other mothers, book late for their confinement and have blood samples tested late. Compared with the Medical Research Council Survey, therefore, the Wakefield

figures both of 1951-52 and Dr. Stevenson's of 1937-38 show a highly biassed sample in the third trimester. The contemporary Wakefield figures and those of fifteen years ago substantially agree. Apart from this, the figures from Wakefield do not vary substantially from the much wider survey of the Medical Research Council, although the figures show slightly lower Haemoglobin percentages.

At the Margaret Street Ante-Natal Clinic, based on these figures, those mothers that show haemoglobin percentages below the average are supported by treatment with iron tablets. The percentage of mothers that show a degree of anaemia in the 1951-1952 sample below a figure that might be expected due to pregnancy is between 9—10%.

PHYSIOTHERAPY
RELAXATION CLASSES
ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL EXERCISES

During the year 1952, Physiotherapy Classes for the benefit of Expectant and Nursing Mothers were established and have continued throughout 1953. These Ante-natal and Post-Natal Classes are held at the Margaret Street Clinic every Friday afternoon at 2.0 p.m.

The popularity of these classes is amongst the younger mothers, and, to a great extent, for those mothers who are expecting their first baby.

It is expected that the classes will become increasingly popular as the benefit of them is disseminated by the mothers who have attended.

Mothers have attended who have been sent by their family doctor.

General exercises in relation to the function of pregnancy and childbirth are carried out, and the art of relaxation is inculcated.

Correct relaxation and easy controlled breathing relieves emotional and nervous tension, and, properly learned, is of incalculable value to the expectant and nursing mother.

Exercises help the mother to regain the normal figure after childbirth, and mothers who have attended have expressed their satisfaction in regaining their figure.

All those who attended the Ante-Natal Classes have been able to breast feed their babies, only one having to supplement with National Dried Milk.

Two mothers who failed to breast feed their first baby have, with the help of massage, been able to breast feed their second babies.

Letters received from mothers who have given birth to their babies show satisfaction for the help that relaxation and breathing exercises have given them.

Since August, 1953, a Relaxation Class for mothers in general has been arranged, classes being held at Margaret Street Clinic on Monday afternoon at 2.0 p.m. This class is separate from the Ante-Natal and Post-Natal classes, and is for the benefit of mothers who are over-anxious and highly strung.

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Physiotherapy Classes

	Referred by Family Doctor	*Referred by Public Health Doctor*	*Total*
Attendances at Ante-Natal Classes	31	26	57
Attendances at Post-Natal Classes	—	—	19
Relaxation Classes—Monday afternoon	—	11	11

PROPOSED COMBINED CLINICS.

A scheme has already been approved by the Ministry of Health for the provision of two combined clinics, one clinic is proposed to be built on the Eastmoor Housing Estate, and the other to serve the Alverthorpe and Flanshaw areas.

In each of these Centres there would be provided two Child Welfare Clinics per week, with an Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinic, and premises for the purpose of Health Education.

School Medical Inspections properly occur in the schools. It is hoped, however, subject to the approval of the Education Committee, that special consultative sessions to advise parents about health problems of school children will be held, together with preventative, remedial and therapeutic facilities: physiotherapy, ultra-violet light, and immunisation. If the full scheme is implemented, infants, pre-school and school children, in addition to the parents, will benefit by having health facilities brought to their area instead of having to seek them at a much greater distance.

The clinic buildings will comprise entrance hall, waiting hall, treatment room, doctors and nurses rooms, weighing room, kitchen, office and food store, and male and female cloakrooms and lavatories. A pram shelter which can be reached by a door from the waiting hall is also provided. Above these clinics are two flats, each comprising a living room, two bedrooms, kitchen and bathroom. These flats are intended for the use of staff. Here is an inducement to get public health staff, *e.g.* district nurses, midwives and health visitors to reside in their respective areas.

FOOD POISONING OUTBREAK FROM A BAKEHOUSE SOURCE, WAKEFIELD, JULY, 1953.

From a bakehouse source and largely due to eating infected pork pies, a food poisoning outbreak due to the disease-producing micro-organism Salmonella Typhimurium occurred during the week beginning Sunday, 19th July, in Wakefield.

The explosive nature of the outbreak was evident during this week, and the majority of the cases occurred then, and tailed off rapidly in the following week, a certain number of secondary cases arising subsequently.

The graph shows vividly the character of the outbreak. The dotted line indicates two peaks of ingestion of foodstuffs during the week, and the continuous line shows two slightly smaller peaks occurring each time on the days following. Table 1 shows the peaks of ingestion to occur on the 21st and 22nd July, followed by another peak of ingestion on the 24th and 25th, whereas the peaks of symptoms follow during the next two days in each case. The customers appeared to buy and eat the food on Tuesday and Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, and were ill Wednesday and Thursday, and Saturday and Sunday. The incubation period of the food poisoning was found to be between 12 and 18 hours. The graph demonstrates that more persons ate food bought from the shop than actually suffered illness.

Tables 2—5 show the incidence, and the large number either ill or symptomless, that were positive for the food-poisoning organism. Of a total of 206 persons investigated, organisms from the excreta of 178 were recovered by laboratory investigation. Two victims died. Of 14 of the bakehouse personnel, nine were found to be excreting the organism, and five were negative. Only two of the personnel suffered symptoms. There is slight evidence that contamination of foodstuffs began during the latter part of the week previous to 19th July, 1953, as there were six persons who suffered from symptoms of food poisoning on the 19th and 20th of July who had ingested food from the bakehouse on the 18th and 19th July. Nevertheless, the overwhelming weight of evidence is in favour of gross contamination from Monday, 20th July onwards.

In the routine examination of all food-handlers in the bakehouse, one woman employee was said to have been ill in the early hours of Monday, 20th July, and to have come to work with abdominal pains. She was "meating" pies all Monday. She did

not come to work on Tuesday, but went to her doctor who gave her some medicine. She went to work on Wednesday. It is considered that this employee was the origin of the infection. Other employees were considered to have been infected from this source through eating contaminated food.

Behind the shop where the prepared meats are sold is attached a butchery and bakehouse. A butcher prepared the meat for cooking and supplied the gravy for pork pies to the bakehouse. The cooked meat and hot gravy were carried by hand out on to the pavement for ten yards or so to the bakehouse. One woman "meated" the pies and put them in the oven, and another poured gravy into the pies when out of the oven. The temperature of the gravy was unknown. It is sufficient to say that the gravy was cool enough to handle and at a reasonable temperature to encourage a very rapid growth of microbes.

The gravy was put into the pies with an aluminium teapot dipped into a pancheon of gravy. With this rough and ready method it is the easiest thing to contaminate the gravy. The gravy was found to contain the microbes, not the meat.

A predilection amongst the very young for pork pies is unexpectedly revealed in the following table:—

Children Affected.

Foodstuff	*Total affected*	*Ages (years)* 0—5	5—10
Pork Pie	29	21	8
Pressed Veal	4	3	1
Sausage	1	—	1
Roast Pork	1	1	—
No suspect food discovered to have been eaten	4	3	1
Total	39	23	11

This outbreak of food poisoning followed a usual pattern. There was luck, however, in discovering the causal organisms within eight hours of hearing about the illness and in discovering a portion of pie and a piece of boiled ham which gave a positive result.

This is a bowel disease, and prevention is by personal cleanliness of the staff, attention to thorough handwashing with soap and hot water after using the water closet. Good bakehouse lay-out, management, and kitchen hygiene will obviate contamination of foodstuffs. Intelligent and conscientious workers are of great importance for the food-handling trade.

FOOD POISONING OUTBREAK, 1953.

SUMMARY OF DETAILS.

OUTBREAK "A"

1. Food Causing Outbreak.

Manufactured meat found mainly in the form of pork pie. Other foods were:—

Pressed Veal
Pork Sandwich
Pork Tongue Roll
Boiled Ham
Tongue
Chopped Ham
Sausage.
Roast Pork
Cornish Pasty

Agent Causing Outbreak.

Salmonella Typhi-murium.

2. Cases Forming Outbreak, which occurred from 18.7.53 to 31.7.53.

190 persons were proved to have suffered from the disease, *i.e* the causal organism was recovered from their excreta.

Total notified	146
Total Ascertained	206
Fatal	2

3. Clinical Features.

Average interval ingestion to onset (hours) 12—18.
Main symptoms, etc.: Abdominal pains, vomiting, diarrhoea.
Severity of Illness: Some severe, most moderate, few mild.
Duration of Illness: Approximately 3 days.

4. Results of Laboratory Investigations.

(a) 190 Positive faeces at 1st and 2nd specimen.
16 Negative faeces.

(b) Food samples. 1. Boiled ham. Salmonella isolated.
2. Pork pie. Salmonella isolated.
Portion of pie consumed found in Barnsley Road house.
Person consuming portion of pie had the disease, and the organism Salmonella Typhi-murium isolated.

(c) **Food Handlers.**

9 proved positive Salmonella Typhi-murium.
6 proved negative.
None save two had symptoms.

5. Origin and Preparation of Food Causing Illness.

Bakehouse attached to cooked meats and pastry business. This business is divided between two shops, one in Westgate and the other in Kirkgate. The Kirkgate shop is concerned mainly in the retail distribution of fresh meat, but also is supplied with manipulated foods from the Westgate shop. The Westgate shop is the principal shop and the headquarters of the business. There is a butchery and bakehouse attached here. Pork pies, Cornish pasties, boiled hams, etc., are made. One butcher prepares the meat for cooking and also supplies the gravy for pork pies to the bakehouse. He also boils the hams. The cooked meat and the hot gravy are carried by hand, whether by butcher or by bakehouse staff it is impossible to say, but the butcher is supposed to carry it out on to the pavement and walk ten yards or so to the bakehouse. One woman "meats" the pies and "ovens" them, another woman "gravys" the pies when they come out of the oven. The temperature at which this is done is unknown because no thermometer is used. It is sufficient to say that the gravy is cool enough to handle and therefore at a reasonable temperature to encourage a very rapid growth of microbes. The "gravying" is done by an aluminium teapot dipped into a pancheon of gravy. With this rough and ready method it is the easiest thing to contaminate the gravy. The gravy was found to contain the microbes, not the meat.

6. Place at which Food Causing Illness was Consumed.

This was in every case the home. The food was purchased and taken home for consumption, except in four cases — four food handlers consumed portions of pork pie and pork sandwich on premises. One of these contracted the illness and was at home for a week, the other three say they had no symptoms but were found to have the microbe in their excreta in the process of checking up.

Estimated number at risk.

This figure is impossible to estimate. All the customers at this and the subsidiary shop were at risk. The number of customers is at least 700-800, but this ignores the casuals. These customers have families and, with an average of 4 to a family, 3,200 minimum persons were liable to be infected. Although the

total discovered to have the disease is only 206 there must be many, many more who had mild symptoms, or none at all, and were thus not brought to light. It is, therefore, possible that eight times the number discovered were infected but not notified or otherwise detected.

7. **Probable Origin of Infection or Contamination of Food.**

In the routine check up of all food handlers in the bakehouse, one woman was said to have been ill in the early hours of Monday, the 20th July, and to have come to work with abdominal pains. She said little about it to the foreman baker and was "meating" pies all Monday. She vomited in the water closet upstairs at about 4.30 p.m., without telling anybody. She did not come to work on Tuesday, but went to her doctor, who gave her some medicine. She returned to work on Wednesday, and continued her work. The first case was notified to me on Wednesday night at 7.0 p.m., the organism was recovered from the stool the next day, Thursday. The bakehouse became suspect on Thursday morning, and samples of stools were requested from all food handlers for collection on Friday. On Saturday the woman meating pies was reported positive, and she was stopped working on the Saturday morning and served with a notice. On the same day the portion of pork pie was discovered to be positive.

The foreman baker and the woman gravying the pies were found positive later on Saturday and in all three persons from the bakehouse; 3 persons from the Westgate shop; 2 persons from the Kirkgate shop; and 1 van driver, were found to be positive and were all excluded from food handling later in the week. It is considered that the person "meating" the pies was the origin of the infection as it has been proved that she was out of the City and ate food which brought on symptoms typical of food poisoning. The other persons, first in the bakehouse and then in the Westgate shop and later in the Kirkgate shop, it is considered were infected from this source through eating contaminated food. Some of them deny eating in the shop, but I am inclined to ignore the denial in view of the overwhelming circumstantial evidence in support of this.

Fifteen other persons engaged in the food handling trade were excluded from employment until Laboratory results were satisfactory.

Comments.

(1) This outbreak followed a very usual pattern and luck was with us in discovering the causal organisms within 8 hours

of hearing about the illness, it was again with us in discovering a portion of pie and a piece of boiled ham, which gave a positive result.

(2) The Medical Practitioners co-operated very successfully and were most helpful. They were kept up-to-date with information by letter.

(3) The outbreak need not have happened had the person carrying the organism been accustomed to washing hands after having been to the water closet.

(4) Very little attention to washing hands was paid in the bakehouse. No detergent nor sterilant Hypochlorite was in use at the time of this outbreak.

(5) The introduction of hand washing and use of sterilant in the basins as soon as I was aware of the outbreak undoubtedly prevented an outbreak of much greater magnitude.

(6) The proprietors of the business were resistant to advice. The premises are old and are unsuitable as food handling premises by modern requirements, although they *just* comply with the Food and Drugs Act, Section 13.

(7) Since the outbreak steps have been taken to see that hygienic methods and habits are instituted in the bakehouse and butchering shop. Many structural improvements have been carried out.

Table I.

Children Affected.

Foodstuff	*Total affected*	*Ages (years)* 0—5	5—10
Pork Pie	29	21	8
Pressed Veal	4	3	1
Sausage	1	—	1
Roast Pork	1	1	—
No suspect food discovered to have been eaten	4	3	1
Total	39	28	11

Table II.

All Ages Affected, including Children.

Foodstuff	*Number affected*
Pork Pie	156
Pressed Veal	8
Pork Sandwich	6
Pork Tongue Roll	1
Boiled Ham	3
Tongue	1
Chopped Ham	1
Sausage	1
Roast Pork	6
Cornish Pasty	1
No suspect food discovered to have been eaten	5
	189
Persons who have consumed infected food, but suffered no ill effects ..	17

Table I sets out the distribution of poisoning among children and it will be noted that under "No suspect food discovered to have been eaten", three children were under 5, and one over 5, and representing the number of children infected by their mothers or persons who handled their food.

Table II shows all ages affected in relation to the foodstuff eaten. This table is illuminating in that pressed veal, pork, tongue roll and tongue are tinned products which it is concluded were infected by the food handlers in the bakehouse or the shop. The rest are manufactured on the premises. It also shows the preference of people for pork meats. One of the staple sales in the shop is pork or ham sandwich and roast pork. One case, a handler bought a pork sandwich and went to the picture house and ate it and was taken ill with food poisoning the next day.

All cases consumed infected food bought between the dates 20th to 25th July. No case who consumed food between the 27th to the 31st, when the shop closed, has been discovered, thus we can assume that the removal of the infected food handlers from the shop was effective in stopping the outbreak.

Co-operation of General Practitioners.

This was good, although I might say that if I had not been the next door neighbour of the first case it is not likely that I would have heard about it until some few days later, as I have evidence that the doctor concerned was not unduly bothered and would not have notified it had I not heard about it first.

Control of faecal examination.

In view of the volume of work which was going into the Public Health Laboratory at Wakefield, I had to ask the General Practitioners not to send in faecal specimens indiscriminately and I asked them to leave faecal examinations to my staff to deal with. After the third day of the disease we decided that the number of cases was growing too big for the routine follow up of every case so we confined the intake of faecal specimens to one from all new cases and a routine check on all food handlers showing symptoms.

OUTBREAK "B"

1. **Food causing outbreak.** Vanilla slices.
 Agent causing outbreak. Staphylococcus aureus.

2. **Cases forming outbreak** which occurred from Friday, 24th July to Saturday, 25th July.

Total notified	5
Total ascertained	5
Fatal	Nil

3. **Clinical features.** Severe abdominal pains and vomiting. Onset in 2-3 hours. Lasting 6-7 hours, recovery by next day.

4. **Results of Laboratory investigations.**
 (a) 3 cases stools positive for Staphylococcus.
 (b) 2 food handlers found to have Staphylococcus in nose.
 (c) 1 food sample of slice found to contain Staphylococcus in custard.

5. **Origin and preparation of food causing illness.**
 Vanilla slices. Made in the canteen kitchen. Food composed of puff pastry, custard and icing sugar.

6. **Place at which food was consumed.**

In the works. Pastries were taken round on trolley to men at work.

Estimated number at risk. 200. 20 dozen vanilla slices made out of which 20-30 slices were destroyed.

7. **Probable origin of infection or contamination of food.**

From person or persons handling food in canteen. The actual person responsible was not discovered.

Action taken. Two bakers suspended for a token period of 3 days as administrative procedure, although it was not proved they were the cause. Advice given on hygiene and management of premises and suggestions made how to eradicate flies and as to one or two structural improvements.

Comments.

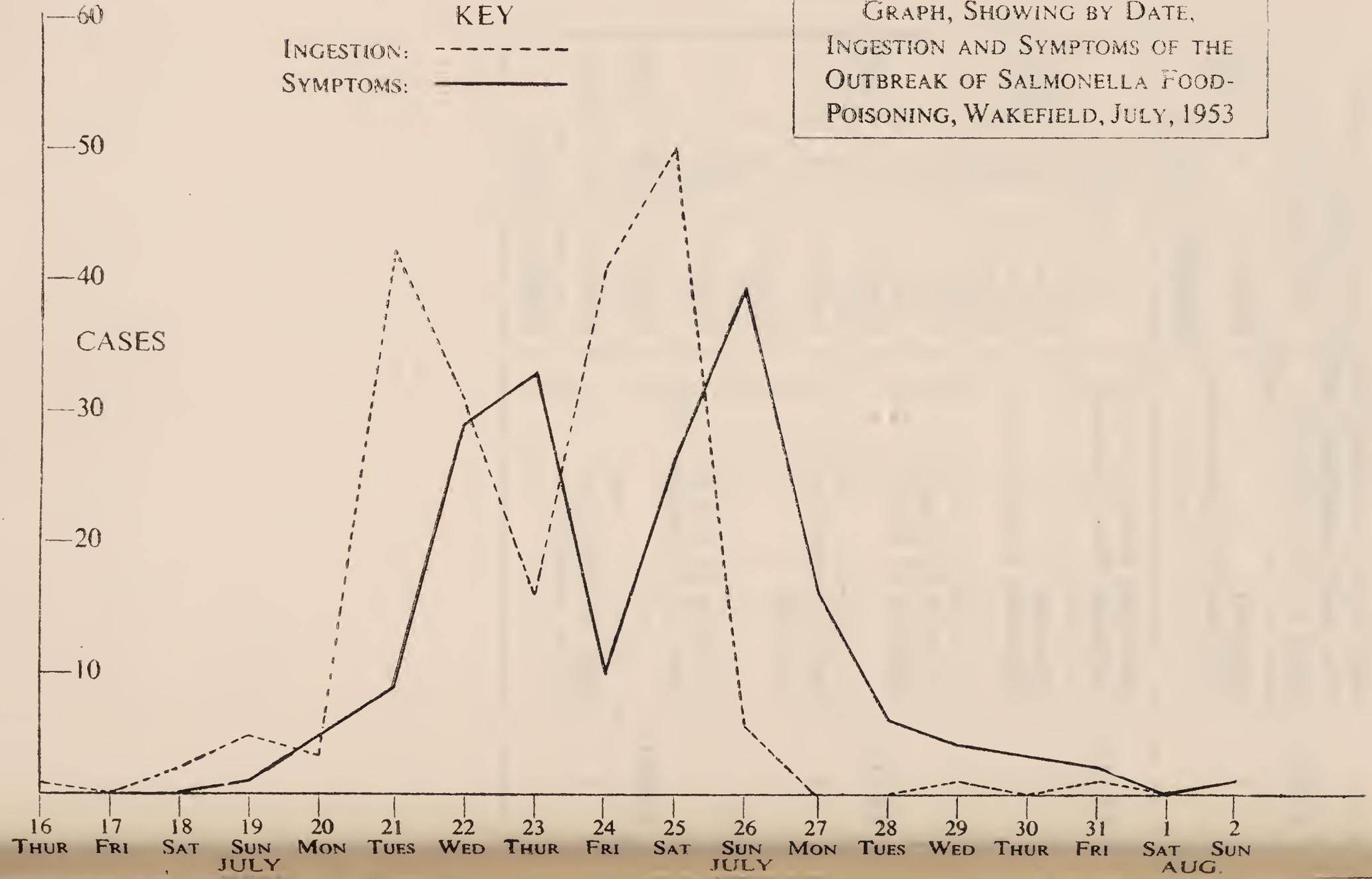
This was a minor outbreak. The contamination fortunately affected only 5 persons out of many who consumed the same food.

Tables of Incidence of Food-Poisoning Outbreak from A Bakehouse Source, Wakefield, 1953.

Table I.

Date	*Ingestion*	*Symptoms*	*Date*
July			July
16	1	0	16
17	0	0	17
18	2	0	18
19	5	1	19
20	3	5	20
21	42	9	21
22	31	29	22
23	16	33	23
24	41	10	24
25	50	26	25
26	6	39	26
27	0	16	27
28	0	6	28
29	1	4	29
30	0	3	30
31	1	2	31
Aug.			Aug.
1	0	0	1
2	0	1	2
Total	199	184	Total

TABLE 2	Laboratory investigation of source of food poisoning		Bakehouse personnel		
	Organism: Salmonella Typhimurium		Positive	9	*Total* 14
			Negative	5	
TABLE 3	Laboratory investigation of Victims of Food Poisoning		The Victims		
	Organism: Salmonella Typhimurium		Positive	178	*Total* 206
			Negative	28	
TABLE 4	Incidence by date of Ingestion of Food	199	Positive	174	*Total* 206
			Negative	25	
	Date of Ingestion Uncertain	7	Positive	6	
			Negative	1	
TABLE 5	Incidence by date of Onset of Symptoms	184	Positive	160	*Total* 206
			Negative	24	
	Date of Symptoms Nil or uncertain	22	Positive	19	
			Negative	3	



GRAPH, SHOWING BY DATE, INGESTION AND SYMPTOMS OF THE OUTBREAK OF SALMONELLA FOOD-POISONING, WAKEFIELD, JULY, 1953

TABLE I.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS.

Year	Population	Births	Crude Birth rate +	Deaths	Crude Death rate +	Infantile Deaths	Infant Mortality rate	Number of Cases			
								Smallpox	Enteric Fever	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria
1944	53,920	1030	19.1	685	12.7	43	42	—	1	144	69
1945	54,470	980	18.0	691	12.7	59	60	—	—	65	37
1946	57,010	1170	20.5	658	11.5	45	38	—	—	70	22
1947	57,690	1201	20.8	668	11.6	48	39	1	4	133	14
1948	57,910	1028	17.8	706	12.2	34	33	—	—	307	1
1949	60,170	1012	16.8	700	11.6	36	35	—	1	107	3
1950	60,580	976	16.1	648	10.7	41	42	—	—	54	—
1951	59,230	914	15.4	740	12.5	30	32	—	—	27	—
1952	59,270	896	15.1	664	11.2	27	30	—	—	61	—
1953	59,700	935	15.7	748	12.5	33	35	—	—	142	2

+All the birth-rates and death-rates shown in this table are "crude" rates, as the "comparability factor" was not available for the years 1944—1948 inclusive. The "comparable" death-rate for the year 1953 is 13.1 and the "comparable" birth-rate 16.3.

TABLE II.

Birth-Rates, Civilian Death-Rates, Analysis of Mortality and Case Rates for Certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1953

	England and Wales	160 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	160 Smaller Towns (resident populations 25,000—50,000 at 1951 Census)	London	Wakefield
	Rates per 1,000 Home Population.				
Live Births	15.5	17.0	15.7	17.5	15.7
Still Births	0.35	0.43	0.34	0.38	0.43
Deaths :—					
All Causes	11.4	12.2	11.3	12.5	11.8
Typhoid&Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
Influenza	0.16	0.15	0.17	0.15	0.05
Tuberculosis....	0.20	0.24	0.19	0.24	0.27
Acute Poliomyelitis & Polioencephalitis	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03
Pneumonia	0.55	0.59	0.52	0.64	0.55
Notifications :—					
Typhoid Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Meningococcal Infection	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.07
Scarlet Fever....	1.39	1.50	1.44	1.02	2.38
Whooping Cough	3.58	3.72	3.38	3.30	2.14
Diphtheria	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.03
Erysipelas	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.15
Measles	12.36	11.27	12.32	8.09	11.30
Pneumonia	0.84	0.92	0.76	0.73	0.22
Acute Poliomyelitis					
Paralytic	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.08
Non-Paralytic....	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.00
	Rates per 1,000 Live Births				
Deaths under 1 year of age....	26.8	30.8	24.3	24.8	35.3
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.1
	Rates per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still).				
Maternal Mortality :—					
Sepsis of pregnancy, Childbirth and the puerperium	0.10	Not available			0.00
Abortion with Toxaemia	0.01				0.00
Other Toxaemias of Pregnancy and the Puerperium	0.24				0.00
Haemorrhage of Pregnancy and Childbirth	0.13				0.00
Abortion without mention of Sepsis or Toxaemia	0.04				0.00
Abortion with Sepsis	0.06				1.07
Other complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium	0.18				0.00

TABLE III

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1953.

Causes of Death	Totals	Coroner's Enquiries	Public Institutions	Age Distribution. Under 1 year M.	Under 1 year F.	1—2 M.	1—2 F.	2—5 M.	2—5 F.	5—15 M.	5—15 F.	15—25 M.	15—25 F.	25—35 M.	25—35 F.	35—45 M.	35—45 F.	45—55 M.	45—55 F.	55—65 M.	55—65 F.	65—75 M.	65—75 F.	75—up M.	75—up F.	West Alverthorpe	East Alverthorpe	St. John's	Northgate	Eastmoor	Lupset	Westgate	Belle Vue	Calder	Sandal	Kirkgate
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory	14	4	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	1	2	–	2	1	2	2	–	–	2	1	–	4	–	1	2	1	1	–	2
2. Tuberculosis, Other	2	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3. Syphilitic Disease	4	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
4. Diphtheria	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5. Whooping Cough	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	
6. Meningococcal Infections	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
8. Measles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	4	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	2	4	3	2	2	3	2	2	1	–	5	–	2	2	5	2	1	3
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	23	1	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	8	–	3	–	1	–	1	2	2	2	–	2	1	–	2	–	1
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	13	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	2	–	1	–	3	–	–	2	–	1	3	1	–	–	2	1
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	10	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	6	3	9	11	9	7	5	6	5	6	8	4	7	3	7	4	4	6
14. Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasm	60	2	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	8	6	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	3	
16. Diabetes	6	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	2	5	7	20	10	11	16	4	4	5	12	4	7	11	9	9	7	3	
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	75	5	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	1	18	9	17	15	19	16	12	12	10	11	8	10	7	9	6	6	11	
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	102	23	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	2	2	–	3	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	3	2	1	–	
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	9	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	3	1	6	7	13	34	41	56	8	3	13	62	11	7	13	9	11	18	12		
20. Other Heart Disease	167	8	73	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	1	4	2	5	12	3	–	–	8	1	2	4	1	3	3	3	
21. Other Circulatory Disease	28	2	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	
22. Influenza	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	1	2	4	4	5	7	2	3	4	10	3	2	1	2	2	1	3	
23. Pneumonia	33	5	22	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	9	–	17	11	9	4	7	7	11	3	3	3	3	3	6	4	5	
24. Bronchitis	55	3	17	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	2	2	–	–	–	–	5	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	7	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	2	–	5	1	1	1	–	1	1	4	–	–	1	1	1	1	3	
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	13	6	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	4	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	2	–	1	–	1	
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	7	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
29. Hyperplasis of Prostate	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	
31. Congenital Malformations	5	1	2	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	1	1	4	5	7	5	3	17	6	4	9	18	3	4	1	6	5	8	6		
32. Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	70	7	37	11	7	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	5	5	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	3	–	2	–	–	1	2	–	–	1	–	–	3	1	1	1	2	2	–	2
34. All Other Accidents	12	12	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
35. Suicide	3	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
36. Homicide and Operations of War	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Totals	748	102	319	17	16	2	–	2	2	1	1	2	3	5	7	13	10	43	27	70	50	117	108	107	145	57	46	70	165	43	54	59	66	59	62	67

TABLE IV.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1953.

Disease.	Total all ages	Age Distribution												Cases sent to Hospital	Deaths	Wards											Non-Resident
		0-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-10 years	10-15 years	15-20 years	20-35 years	35-45 years	45-65 years	65 years and up			W. Alverthorpe	E. Alverthorpe	St. John's	Northgate	Eastmoor	Lupset	Westgate	Belle Vue	Calder	Sandal	Kirkgate	
Acute Poliomyelitis	5	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	5	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	1	–	–
Diphtheria	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dysentery	54	1	–	2	–	–	–	1	3	3	1	22	21	48	–	–	1	2	45	–	–	3	1	1	–	–	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Enteric Fever	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Erysipelas	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	5	–	–	1	–	–	2	4	1	–	–	–	–	1	–
Food Poisoning	212	1	5	12	7	6	8	10	17	78	28	31	9	4	2	20	35	16	20	15	40	28	4	5	9	18	2
Malaria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Measles	674	21	82	122	97	114	209	15	5	4	2	2	1	2	–	51	122	66	25	70	58	64	48	76	26	67	1
Meningococcal Infections	4	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	2	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Pemphigus Neonatorum	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Pneumonia	13	2	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	4	2	6	–	1	1	–	1	2	3	–	1	3	1	–	–
Polio-Encepha'itis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Puerperal Pyrexia	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	12	1	1	–	11	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	10
Scarlet Fever	142	1	7	15	26	81	9	3	–	–	–	–	–	103	–	10	31	10	12	25	18	3	7	8	3	15	–
Smallpox	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Whooping Cough	128	18	10	25	13	18	41	–	1	1	–	–	1	3	–	9	35	14	7	16	8	20	9	2	2	5	1
Totals	1265	53	105	180	145	219	268	30	27	104	33	62	39	193	8	94	229	109	113	133	129	119	72	98	42	107	20